The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XVIII., No. 14. Whole No. 468. NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1899. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Fighting in the Philippines 387
The Seat of War (Map) 389
A Samoan Commission 389
Progress of the Beef Inquiry 390
Political Parties in Cuba 392
Current Cartoons 393
Agriculture's Demand for Expansion . 394
Topics in Brief 394

LETTERS AND ART:

Mr. Bartlett's Michelangelo 395
War as a Tonic to Literature . . . 395
More of the Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson 396
The Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature and Art 397
How Tissot Conceives his Pictures . . 397
Walter Savage Landor's Letters to Miss Paynter 398

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Claims for Liquid Air 400
A Marine Brake 400
Experiments on Modern Ordnance . . 401
A New Coffee 402
The Rôle of Microbes in Digestion . . 402
An English Appreciation of American Technical Education 403
A New Telephone-Transmitter . . . 403

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

"Americanism" in Europe 404
Growth of Pro-Jewish Feeling . . . 404
Methodism and the Bible 405
St. Paul's Personal Qualities 406
"The Comedy of Christian Science" . 406

FOREIGN TOPICS:

What the World Abroad Hears from the Philippines 408
The Samoan Question 409
International Espionage 410
Russia and England in the Far East . 410
The Desecration of the Mahdi's Tomb 411

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 413
Current Events 414
Chess 415

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH

in 10 weeks at your own home

Special Limited Offer
For **$3.75**
REGULAR PRICE, $5.00

IT IS A FACT that thousands of readers of "The Literary Digest" have availed themselves of the recent opportunity offered in these pages to secure the complete set of books of the Rosenthal Method for the study of foreign languages at home. In consequence of the interest shown, a further opportunity is hereby presented and your prompt acceptance is recommended.

THE ROSENTHAL METHOD is the most simple, natural, and practical system of language study ever published. In use in every country in Europe, and enthusiastically endorsed by the leading educators of the world. Thirty minutes a day for ten weeks will enable you to *read, write, and speak* a foreign language.

SPECIAL OFFER. *FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY, upon receipt of $3.75, we will send 1 complete set of Books of the Rosenthal Method for Language Study at Home* (French, German, or Spanish), including Membership in Correspondence School, which entitles you to free correction of exercises, and of consulting the eminent linguist **DR. RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL,** Late Private Tutor to the Imperial Family of Austria, Author of "The Meisterschaft System," "The Rosenthal Method of Practical Linguistry," "The Physician's German Vademecum," etc.

The True and Only Way in which languages can be learned IS THROUGH SENTENCES, *and never through single isolated words.* Disconnected words are never language. **The Rosenthal Method of Practical Linguistry** first divides the whole language, which is *infinite*, and which *no one*, not even a Shakespeare, has ever mastered *in its entirety*, into **The Language of Literature and the Language of Every-day Life.**

Secondly: It divides the language of every-day life into two classes, putting into the one class those words which are constantly and absolutely essential, and into the others those words which, though not so repeatedly used, are still necessary to ordinary conversation.

Shakespeare, the greatest mind the world ever produced, had only 12,000 words at his command. Milton ranks next to him with 11,000, while Carlyle uses but 9,000 words in all his works. **The Extent of our Every-day Vocabulary** is, comparatively speaking, exceedingly small. Prendergast estimates that only 300 words are used by the generality of mankind, and Bayard Taylor concludes that 1,500 words are needed for practical purposes.

THE PROPER SELECTION OF THE VOCABULARY OF PRACTICAL LIFE IS THE FIRST DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF MY METHOD.

A French Newspaper says:

"Dr. Rosenthal has no peer. He is one of the most eminent linguists in the world, and his method is *the only practical one in existence.*"—*Le Matin*, Paris.

"Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal has no peer. He is the foremost teacher of the age, and one of the most eminent linguists in the world."—PRINCE BISMARCK.

"The Rosenthal Method is not a royal road to learning, but it is a practical, common-sense method, which, in a comparatively short time, will give entire command of modern tongues."—*The Academy*, London, England.

Its Practical Value Approved.

"I admire not only the painstaking industry which you have brought to bear upon your work, but *thoroughly approve of its great practical value.*"—CARDINAL GIBBONS, Baltimore, Md.

This Method Stands First.

"Dr. Rosenthal's method *stands first* among educational works for the practical and natural learning of foreign tongues."—*The Interior*, Chicago.

"This is, without doubt, the simplest, quickest, and most practical method in existence."—*The Times*, New York.

From the Archduchess of Austria.

"I cannot tell you how delighted I am with your *new* work. Your former (Meisterschaft) method was so far ahead of other systems that I counted it almost perfection. But your new 'Practical Linguistry' is far, far superior!" ARCHDUCHESS ISABELLA OF AUSTRIA.

Germany's Pride.

"Dr. Rosenthal's *new method* is the mature work of the most eminent linguist of the age, and we are *proud to say* that though now settled in America, Germany *still claims her talented son.*"—*National Zeitung*, Berlin, Germany.

Send $3.75 for complete set of books, with membership, and if upon receipt you are not satisfied, return them and we will promptly refund your money. State language desired. Booklet, "A Revolution in the Study of Foreign Languages," free.

THE DR. ROSENTHAL LANGUAGE COLLEGE, Townsend Bldg., Broadway and 25th St., New York.

"Why in the world doesn't a man like Jones get down to business methods when he can buy an American Typewriter for $10? Does he think I'm running a puzzle department?"

The American Ten-Dollar Typewriter is as well made as the highest priced machines, but more simple. It has stood the test of time. Four years without a competitor. 25,000 in use. Catalogue and samples of work free if you mention this magazine and address,

The American Typewriter Co.,

Hackett Building, Bet. Warren and Chambers Sts., New York.

INGERSOLL CYCLOMETER, 25c.

Most Durable, Practical and Cheapest; 10,000 Miles and Repeat; constantly Moving Hand shows Every Foot of Progress—not every Quarter-Mile; attaches to Fork or Hub. Easily Read from Saddle. Postpaid **25c.** Large Mail Order Catalogue of Bicycles and Other Goods FREE. ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., Dept. 17, 67 Cortlandt St., N. Y. C.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.

Address **E. Pick,** 127 East 10th Street, New York.

POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. *Sample Free.* 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. **Catalogue** of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
Hutchinson & Criswell, (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Stephen C. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.
Arthur M. Higgins, Guaranty Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oscar C. Mueller, Wilcox Bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.
John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society
OF NEW YORK.

Edward W. Scott, President.

The Best Company for Policy-holders.

INVESTIGATE ITS SPECIAL BOND POLICY.

The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest You can lessen

LIFE'S BURDEN by using **SAPOLIO**

It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes ...

COPYRIGHT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES.

Real Estate for Double the Amount.

BEARS 6 PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY; PRINCIPAL WITHDRAWABLE WITH 30 DAYS' NOTICE.

It has been determined by the Managers of Prohibition Park to make a special effort to sell the remaining 275 lots in the Park. In order to give immediate deeds, it is necessary to cancel all mortgages that remain on portions of the unsold sections. There is also much remaining to be done in beautifying and improving this property. It has therefore been decided to accept loans for a limited amount of **money in any sums,** for which **6 per cent. interest**-bearing **deposit certificates** will be issued in **denominations of $10** each; interest will be payable quarterly. The principal will be payable at any time on thirty days' notice. The deposit certificates are secured by deeds of unencumbered real estate, to double the amount of the certificates, deposited with I. K. Funk, President of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, as collateral. Address

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK CO.,
Prohibition Park, Staten Island.

DR. WORST'S NEW SCIENTIFIC

CATARRH INHALER.

With Medicine
For one year mailed
FREE!
To all Readers
OF THE
Literary Digest.

Cures Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, and all diseases of the Air Passages by inhalation.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For a short time I will mail to any reader, naming this paper, one of my new Scientific Catarrh Inhalers, with medicine for one year, on three days' trial, free. If it gives satisfaction, send me $1.00; if not, return it. Address,

Dr. E. J. WORST, Dept. 32, Ashland, O.

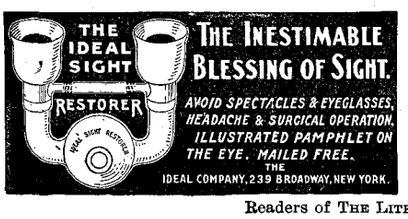
Europe or Orient

A series of attractive and comprehensive tours under personal escort, arranged to leave New York during Feb., March, and April, visiting Gibraltar, Italy, Southern France (The Riviera), Switzerland, Paris, London, etc. Also Italy, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Greece, etc. All expenses $480 up, according to tour. Programs and Gazette, 100 pp., sent free. Apply to....

R. H. CRUNDEN
GEN. AGT.

H. Gaze & Sons

Established 1844.... 113 Broadway, New York


THE IDEAL SIGHT
RESTORER
THE INESTIMABLE BLESSING OF SIGHT.
AVOID SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES, HEADACHE & SURGICAL OPERATION. ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ON THE EYE. MAILED FREE.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FREE FOR 15 DAYS

300 Instrumental Selections for the piano. **1,100 pages.** { **Over 2,200 Pages** } **350** Songs for all voices, with piano accompaniment. **1,100 pages.**

Editors and special contributors:

VICTOR HERBERT
REGINALD DE KOVEN
GERRITT SMITH
HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON
FANNY MORRIS SMITH

This valuable permanent collection of musical masterpieces can be obtained by those who act promptly, at

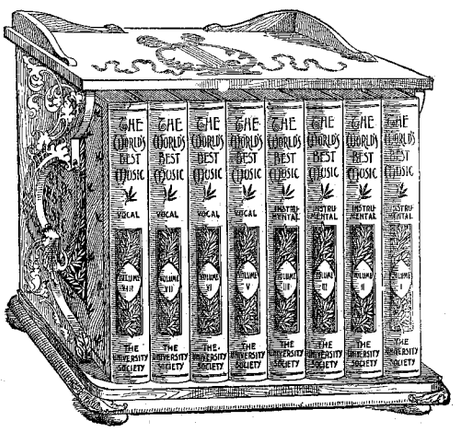
Less than one-tenth the cost in sheet form.

"The most complete and valuable Musical Library ever published."—*The Keynote.*

"Nothing so fine and well worth having in one's home."—*Margaret E. Sangster,* Ed. Harper's Bazar.

"It is a publication we can recommend. There is something that will interest all."—*The Etude.*

"A vocal and instrumental library of rare excellence and comprehensiveness."—*The Pianist.*



SIZE OF VOLUME, 9 x 12 INCHES

...LIBRARY OF THE...

World's Best Music

IN A NEW ENLARGED EDITION OF 8 VOLUMES, 4 VOCAL AND 4 INSTRUMENTAL, CONTAINING.

Instrumental selections by the greatest composers; melodious, not too difficult, and including popular and operatic melodies, dances, funeral marches, nocturnes, adagios, military pieces, and classic and romantic piano music. The best old and new songs, duets, trios, quartettes and choruses upon every subject. Upon friendship, admiration, love and home; upon absence, sorrow, reminiscence and revery; upon humor, patriotism, nature and morality; no hymns, however. 500 portraits and illustrations, over 500 biographies of musicians, and more than 100 new and copyrighted selections by American musicians. The work is planned for cultured homes and sympathetic performers.

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING

To get this Treasury of Music, Art and Biography into your home. Use the volumes for 15 days. If they are not satisfactory return them at our expense. If you are fully satisfied, make payments as stipulated below.

SPECIAL 30 DAY OFFER FOR DIGEST READERS.

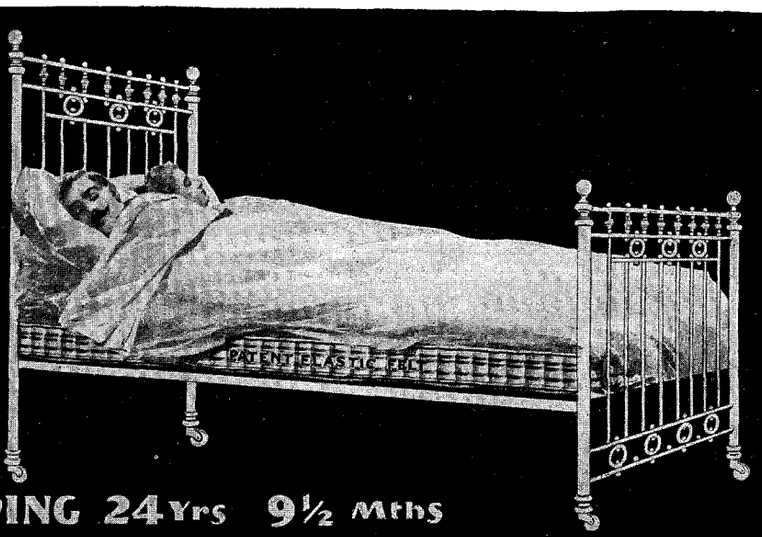
Send us your application **at once,** stating which style of binding you prefer, cloth or half leather. We will forward the entire set, charges prepaid. We will allow you 15 days in which to examine this wonderful collection of music. **If you are not satisfied, you can return the set at our expense.** If satisfactory, you can make your first payment of one dollar, and remit thereafter $1.00 a month for 16 months, if cloth is ordered, making a total payment of $17.00. If you select the half-leather binding, which we recommend, there will be four more monthly payments of $1.00, making a total payment of $21.00. We assume all risk. We suggest that you **apply at once** if you desire to obtain a set of this limited edition. Don't fail to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Address

ABSOLUTELY NO RISK TO YOU.
WE PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY,
78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How do you spend your life?



SLEEPING 24 Yrs 9½ Mths

LABOR 16 Yrs 8 Mths

PLAY 15 Yrs 6 Mths

EATING 6 Yrs 6 Mths

ILLNESS 1 Yr 5½ Mths

WASTE 2 Yrs 2 Mths

DRESSING 2 Yrs 11 Mths

Think of it—of these 70 years **over one-third is spent in bed!** Why not be supremely comfortable every minute of these years? Thousands of users (see our book) testify that

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

[*If made in two parts*, 50c. *extra.* 6 *ft.* 3 *in. by* 4 *ft.* 6 *in. Smaller sizes at smaller prices. Express prepaid.*]

is a long stride in advance. First came corn husks; second came feathers; third came hair; fourth is Patent Elastic Felt. *There will be no fifth, for ours is perfection.*

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress is sold on **30 Nights' Free Trial,** under the written guarantee that if it is not the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 Hair Mattress ever made your money will be instantly refunded. We **know** that we make the best mattress in the world, but it is hard for us to convince **you,** individually, of it without a trial. Perhaps you don't need a mattress now. Don't let that keep you from sending for our **FREE** book, "*The Test of Time.*" Each book costs us 25 cents, but we will get rich if we can interest enough people merely to send for it; write to-day.

WARNING! Not for sale at stores. A few unscrupulous dealers are trying to sell a $5.00 mattress for $10 and $15 on our advertising. Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses can only be bought of

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, 119 Elizabeth Street, New York City. *We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book, "Church Cushions."*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XVIII., No. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 468

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. If local check is sent add ten cents for collection.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Correction.

In the article entitled "Two Views of General Otis," given in this department March 25, we quoted the Seattle *Herald's* characterization of the military-governor of the Philippines as "the American Weyler." There are two generals by the name of Otis at Manila, Elwell S., the military-governor, and Harrison G., a brigadier-general in the service. *The Herald's* editorial purported to refer entirely to General Elwell S., the military-governor, but it is evident that the editor confused the two Otises in his indictment. In response to a question regarding this matter, the editor of *The Herald* telegraphs to THE LITERARY DIGEST: "Except paragraph ending 'workmen's rights' all editorial truthfully applied to Elwell S.; paragraph noted, to H. G."

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FROM the date of the first open conflict, on February 4, until March 25—a period of seven weeks—the United States forces in the Philippines were engaged in protecting the city of Manila. In the accomplishment of this purpose, a zone of territory roundabout, within a radius of about six miles, was cleared of Filipinos by military and naval movements combined. According to press despatches, the American cordon thus established was about twenty miles long, on an arc roughly described within the insurgent positions at Caloocan and the neighborhood of Pasig on the map. Reports from Manila (subject to censorship) indicated that our troops never suffered defeat during these movements, which culminated in dashes by General Wheaton's "flying brigade," before which the Filipinos retreated with heavy losses. Then came news of a change of military plan, which was put in operation on March 25. General Ludlow's forces were left to take care of the region south of Manila adjacent to Pasig. Protection of Manila, including the outlying water-works, was maintained by another division. A third division, under command of General McArthur, began an advance northeast in order to cut through the insurgent lines, and by a reverse movement "box up" a wing of the insurgent army within a triangle, the base of which was formed by the bay and was commanded by ships of our fleet. The projected triangle included Malabon, a Filipino base of operations, and the town of Polo, where they had established a position. When General McArthur's forces, however, attempted the reverse movement from Novaliches, they found the swampy jungle country of such a character that they struck south instead of north of Polo, and the wing of Aguinaldo's army was able to retreat northward after engagements which could not be called decisive. Thereafter the United States troops moved in pursuit along the line of railroad, which extends to Malolos and perhaps one hundred miles beyond, and on March 31, six days after the beginning of the advance, our forces had taken full possession of Malolos, up to that period the seat of Aguinaldo's government. The Filipinos had set fire to part of the town, pursuing their customary tactics, and it was reported that Aguinaldo and his government had gone into the mountains two days before the capture of the town. This aggressive campaign was thought to have scattered and demoralized the Filipinos, and, in view of the proximity of the rainy season, to have nearly ended present active operations on the part of the United States troops.

Some representative home opinions of the two-months' campaign and its bearing upon the Philippine situation are appended:

Sacrifices and Liberty.—"In ancient days all great events were begun by solemn sacrifices, and the rule seems still in force. The natives about Manila, like Abraham, are offering their first-born, and where the pale race is forging its way, there, too, are dead and wounded in pitiable profusion. But that is 'the white man's burden,' and until the world is softened and exalted those things are bound to be. The justification for our nation in this is that it was not a lust for conquest and spoils that sent our boys away to fight and suffer, and, if needs be, die; it was that a merciless despotism might be broken; it really was an answer to prayers that in a strange language for centuries have been ascending, the burden of which was: 'How long, O Lord, how long?' and the struggle must continue until the misguided creatures there shall have had their eyes bathed enough in blood to cause their visions to be cleared, and to understand that not only is resistance useless, but that those whom they are now holding as enemies have no purpose toward them except to consecrate their land to liberty and to open for them a way to happiness, to education, and to enable them to possess their country and to enjoy all the fruits of their own toil; all the honors that may come of their honest exertions. That is the public presentation of the case. There is another side to it, which shows that the white man's burden is not confined to those on the battle line in the far East. There are pale women, mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, in Utah, in Oregon, in California, in Montana, in Washington, in Colorado, in Idaho, in Kansas, in Nebraska, in many another State, who dread to pick up the morning paper, lest its news may break their hearts. This has been the white women's burden since before Thymbra, or Marathon, or Salamis was fought, and every advance of the world has been sanctified by women's tears, every signal station along the bloody trail of civilization has mixed with the cement in its columns, the blood that has oozed from the aching hearts of sad-browed women, whose burdens were none the less hard to bear tho their outcries were smothered. For their sakes, for the sake of the gallant men upon the fighting line, let us hope that the sacrifices are about over; that the night is almost ready to give place to a dawn which will be filled with peace and to awaken in millions of hearts the songs of gratitude and joy."—*The Tribune (Ind.), Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Legree and McKinley.—"There was a book once which was eminently popular with the Republican Party, so popular, indeed, as to be almost the political Bible of our Northern fellow citizens.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We refer to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' In that book the character of the Southern planter and slave-owner was supposed to be typified in the person of a human monster named Legree. If this man bought a slave, and that slave happened to have a love for liberty and independence, Legree was supposed to be perfectly capable of torturing him, hunting him with bloodhounds, and even putting him to death. For the consideration of $20,000,000 Mr. McKinley claims to have acquired by purchase absolute powers of sovereignty and control over some eight millions of human beings, inhabitants of the Philippines. These people, native to the soil, refuse to recognize their new master, and evince a preference for *their* liberty and independence. For this Mr. McKinley hunts them, not with bloodhounds, but with American soldiers, worthy of a nobler employment. He burns their villages, devastates their fields, slaughters them daily. In what respect does Mr. McKinley differ from Legree, unless, indeed, that which would be a crime in an individual, visited upon the person of a single offending slave, becomes excusable in the ruler of millions when visited upon a few thousand of brown men in a distant land? Look at it as we may, it is impossible that history will not hold President McKinley responsible for all the present carnival of blood in the Philippines.

"But for the President's persistency in requiring, through his facile and subservient commissioners at Paris, the cession of the Philippines as an indispensable condition of peace with Spain, we should to-day be at peace with all the world. Our brave regulars, after their services and their triumphs in Cuba, would not be sacrificing their health and their lives in the distant Philippines. Our brave volunteers, enlisted for the war against Spain, would not be engaged in another and cruel war against the Filipinos. Our sailors would be relieved from their long tour of difficult and dangerous service in tropical seas. And still the question remains, what is it all for, this daily record of bloodshed? Is it to gratify the ambition of McKinley to be known among the destroyers of mankind, a conqueror by proxy, or the greed of his associates, who find a profit in war and coin money out of human suffering?"—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore*.

Heroic in a Good Cause.—"The American people are proud of their army in the Philippines. Hitherto the interest in its work may not have been as keen as that with which the operations around Santiago were followed, for the scene of the fighting is far distant, and it is more difficult to follow the movements of the troops. But every story of American gallantry and endurance flashed over the wires shows that the same great qualities that have always marked our army shine forth in the troops fighting the country's battles in the Philippines. They are doing their work in the good, old American way, are brave in action, undaunted in the face of discouragement, and heroically patient under difficulties. The result, of course, can not be in doubt, but the country will hope that it may be brought about as speedily as possible and with small loss of life. For, tho we honor the bravery of our soldiers, regulars and volunteers, we must all regret the sacrifices which they are called on to make. But they are fighting in a good cause, and the world will be the better for the work that they are now doing so brilliantly."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis*.

Filipino Bravery.—"The soldiers who served Aguinaldo had the advantage of fighting on the defensive and of knowing the country better than the Americans. The climate was also in their favor. But the difference in the losses sustained shows that they were essentially overmatched. Few natives of semi-civilized or savage countries would have stood their ground so well, under like conditions. Nothing more can be asked of men, as a test of courage, than their willingness to fight until they die, and it is clear that many of the Malays in Luzon have been ready for that supreme test of bravery.

"It is evident that the fighting powers of the Filipinos were much underestimated at first by the American officers who held commands in Manila. Their stubborn resistance to the Spaniards was too largely attributed to the inefficiency of the Spanish soldiers. It seems rather to have been due to the courage and natural prowess of the Filipinos themselves. The Spanish infantry proved at Santiago that it could do deadly work in battle, and the losses of the Filipinos in their last rebellion against Spain were very heavy.

"All this goes to show that the solid resistance which they have made to the advance of the American army has not been an exceptional manifestation of bravery. It is a sample of the quality of the natives as fighting-men. But no tribes in the Filipino stage of development can defeat such soldiers as the men who serve under General Otis, especially if they are not equally armed.

"No matter how bravely Aguinaldo's troops behave, their defeat is inevitable, always. The sooner they learn that lesson the less bloodshed will darken the future of the Philippine Islands."—*The Leader* (*Rep.*), *Cleveland*.

Diplomacy and Punitive Expeditions.—"From reports that come to us from Manila it appears the Filipinos have had sense enough to learn already the difference between an American and a Spanish force. In the earlier fights the insurgents stood their ground with some firmness, and in one or two instances even took the offensive and attacked our lines with no other arms than bows and arrows. They have now abandoned tactics of that kind and are fighting like fleas on the jump. They snap at us in one place, and when we reach for them they are somewhere else.

"As a consequence of these tactics on the part of the insurgents our troops have been compelled to resort to what are known as 'punitive expeditions'—that is to say, detachments are sent out to destroy property when they can not find the enemy. Thus we are told that a recent expedition, after having scattered a band of Filipinos, proceeded to burn five miles of huts and to destroy all the rice in the storehouses and the growing crops in the fields.

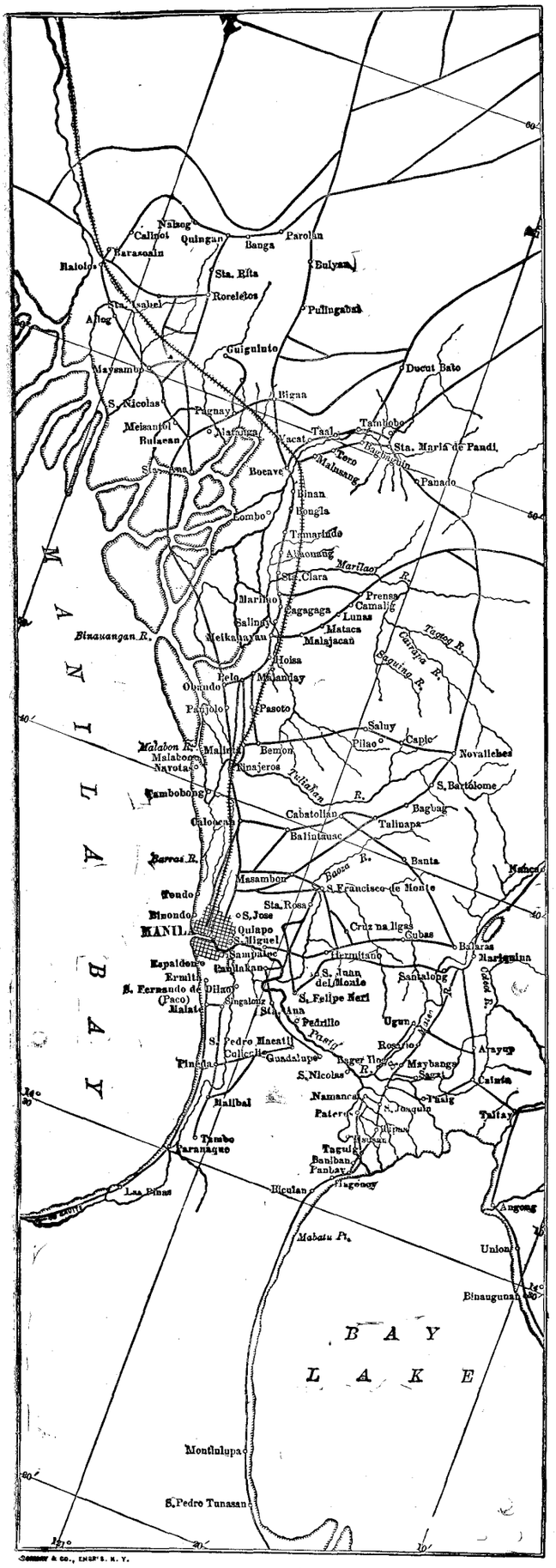
"Punitive tactics are very effective in civilized countries and in the temperate zone, but are considerably less so among semi-barbarians in the tropics. The Filipino is not much dismayed by the destruction of his bamboo hut, for he can build another without any cost for raw material and with no labor except that of his wife and children. Neither does he care much for his fields in a land where nature affords an abundant supply of vegetable food, and where, owing to the climate, the amount of food required to sustain life is very little.

"For these reasons it is probable the settlement of the Philippine imbroglio will depend more upon the commissioners sent out by the President than upon the army. It is noted that the natives have been more impressed by the kind treatment accorded to prisoners taken in battle than by the valor of our troops or the deadliness of our arms. When it is clearly impressed upon them that we do not mean to reduce them to such a condition of wretchedness as that imposed by Spanish rule they will probably be willing to listen to reason and accept our government peacefully as long as we remain in the islands.

"In the mean time it is certain that in our dealings with a people whom Kipling has described as 'half savage and half child' we shall have to humor them a good deal. Punishment for any attack upon our lines must of course be swift and sharp. It will never do to let them get the impression in their minds that we can not whip them. At the same time it is going to be so hard to catch the villains in order to whip them that a considerable amount of coaxing will be judicious in the interests of economy."—*The Call* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco*.

The Capture of Malolos.—"The capture of Malolos, the capital of the Philippine insurgents, and the flight of Aguinaldo and his followers mark another highly important, but not conclusive, stage in the operations of the American army of occupation. Happily, the American loss in the advance upon the town was small. It was evident that Aguinaldo had prepared to evacuate his capital and had no hope of repelling the American assault. The escape of Aguinaldo is to be regretted, and we may look for harassing, desultory warfare in the mountains of Luzon until the head of the insurrection falls into our hands. Notwithstanding the failure to secure the elusive leader of the insurgents, the occupation of Malolos gives a certain prestige to General Otis's plan of campaign. It will undoubtedly weaken Aguinaldo's authority. Apparently his army is about to dissolve into predatory, guerilla bands, capable of indefinite annoyance until they are gradually captured and disarmed. The surrender of Aguinaldo and his command is among the possibilities, but it is scarcely to be hoped for at this stage of affairs. It is said there are some indications that several of the northern provinces of Luzon contain many malcontents dissatisfied with Aguinaldo's rule. Defections of this nature are likely to occur when it becomes more widely known that the insurgent capital has fallen. If the insurgents transfer their operations to the mountain retreats it is intimated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE SEAT OF WAR.

that an attempt will be made to dislodge them with native forces. The American troops are exceedingly active in all directions around Manila. The capture of Malolos is only an important incident of the campaign. The pressure upon the insurgents will not be relaxed. In a short time it will be known whether the evasive Aguinaldo will withdraw to the mountains or not. The success of the Cuban insurgents in keeping up a long struggle against the Spaniards was due largely to the inability of the latter to capture the important leaders. The American army movements in Luzon are infinitely more active and effective than were those of the Spaniards in Cuba and in the Philippines, but the desired pacificaiton of Luzon will not be quite assured while Aguinaldo is at large. He has proven masterly in retreat. The capture of Aguinaldo would be worth more to us as a military stroke than the devastation of a province. Aguinaldo's real capital is where Aguinaldo is. It is believed that with his capture the insurrection would collapse, and that he would leave no able successor to his precarious power."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Our Forces in the Philippines.—"There are to-day, under General Otis, in Luzon, MacArthur's division of four brigades, Wheaton's, H. G. Otis's, Hale's and Hall's, and Lawton's of two brigades, Ovenshine's and King's. In the Wisayas, at Iloilo, Negros, and Cebu has been Miller's command of at least two regiments, three battalions, and a battery. Within a few days we may expect to hear of the arrival of 1,600 regulars now on the way to Manila. These various forces amount, in round numbers, to 31,000 officers and men, or, allowing for recent losses, to 30,000. During April half a dozen regiments now under orders will leave San Francisco for Manila, increasing General Otis's force to 35,000. Finally, if he needed them, he could have a strong landing party of marines and bluejackets from the fleet.

"The largest force we ever have seen attributed to Aguinaldo was 35,000, an estimate of Sixto Lopez of the Philippine Junta in this country. Last summer Aguinaldo's own estimate was 30,000, while General Greene at this time said that only about half as many were visible around Manila. Of course he can resort to conscription, but the effectiveness of untrained natives obtained in that way may be imagined. Opposed to our soldierly array they might add a leaven of demoralization.

"Apparently, then, even in numbers we have sufficient, while there can be no comparison between the two forces in efficiency. General Greene reported last August that Aguinaldo's army consisted of young men and boys, without artillery and without cavalry, who, should they attack us, would 'certainly be driven back to the hills,' there to indulge in guerilla warfare while their ammunition lasted, which could not be very long under the pursuit of our army and the coast patrol of the fleet. Since then Aguinaldo has undoubtedly imported ammunition, but he has also used up a good deal. He has the benefit of knowledge of the country, but our advantages in field-pieces and machine-guns and in the cooperation of the fleet, as well as in organization, training, and marksmanship, are very great. The depletion of Aguinaldo's army by its losses must also have been heavy.

"The conclusion is that we shall have all the force we need in the Philippines for our work, especially as we could easily add to the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Infantry and the artillery regiment, soon to go, other reinforcements of regulars. The act of Congress specially provides for retaining the volunteers now in the Philippines for six months, and this privilege will certainly be exercised before replacing them with new volunteers. The formal exchange of the Peace-Treaty ratifications has yet to be made, and even when it is we may expect to find few of our gallant volunteers now fighting in the Philippines quitting the colors before the present campaign is over."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

A SAMOAN COMMISSION.

IT is announced from Washington that the Joint High Commission plan to settle long-standing troubles and govern Samoa has been agreed upon by the governments of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. This action followed the news of an eight-day bombardment of native villages by American and British war-ships at Apia. Phases of the Samoan troubles grow-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing out of the contest between Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu, claimants to the throne, have been set forth in the "Foreign-Topics" department of THE LITERARY DIGEST (see issue of March 18 in particular). Cable despatches state that after a conference of the consuls and naval officers it was decided to dismiss the provisional government; Admiral Kautz, of the United States ship *Philadelphia*, issued a proclamation ordering adherents of Mataafa to their homes; Herr Rose, the German consul, issued a proclamation upholding the provisional government. Thereupon the Mataafans assembled about the city. Their leaders were warned to evacuate the municipality under penalty of bombardment by American and British war-ships, but they attacked Malietoans instead, and a devastating bombardment ensued. Germans took refuge on the German war-ship *Falke*, which took no part in the engagement. It is declared that the proposal of a joint high commission came from the German Government.

An Absurd Imbroglio.—"No one need lie awake contemplating the prospect of war with Germany over the Samoan dispute. No one of the three powers concerned cares enough about either of the rival kings or their dusky subjects to allow itself to become seriously embroiled in his behalf. The matter will be settled diplomatically, and whether Mataafa or Malietoa be set up or put down will make no great difference to anybody.

"At the same time the incident illustrates how easy it is to get into trouble in trying to manage affairs in the Antipodes, and how difficult it is for the representatives of three different nations always to agree upon the right thing to be done at any given time. The agreement between England, Germany, and the United States provides for concurrent action by the three consuls, but when the occasion for action arrived they could not agree.

"Theoretically, therefore, nothing could be done. Practically something had to be done. The German consul did one thing, and the British and the American consuls did another thing. Neither side seems to have been right. It is claimed on the one side that the German consul should have respected the decision of the court which was presided over by an American. On the other side it is claimed that the court transcended its powers. Both claims appear to be well founded. It is an absurd imbroglio, but there is no way out except by mutual explanations. When this trouble is settled prudence will suggest a revision of the Berlin agreement, which ought to be put in some more practicable form. The agreement was made because each power wished, if it could not get the islands for itself, at least to keep them from the exclusive control of any other. For all practical purposes, one power could exercise control much better than three and to the advantage of all. But no one of them, of course, will be willing to give way now."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia*.

The Responsibility in Samoa.—"All of us have been disturbed more or less by the necessity of killing Filipinos. But that operation is even less adapted to try the heart and the conscience than the necessity which we have now had to face of killing Samoans. Because the Samoans, being not Malays but Polynesians, are a gentle, kindly, friendly people, whom all their visitors, from Herman Melville to Robert Louis Stevenson, have liked and even respected, who are not treacherous or guileful. The responsibility for killing a number of these people and burning their villages is extremely onerous. To whom does it belong?

"Evidently it belongs, in the first instance, to the representative of Germany in Apia. Germany has had pretty persistent bad luck in its representation in Apia for the past fiteeen years, but never worse luck than now in being represented by Herr Rose. That deluded official, like several of his predecessors, seems to have been persuaded that because the German mercantile interests in Upolu were preponderant, as they undeniably and enormously are, therefore the interpretation of the German merchants of a treaty between three great powers must be accepted and acted on by the representative of Germany in Upolu. To 'denounce' a treaty is an act of high sovereignty. But the German consul at Apia, in a moment of vinous, or more probably of 'maltese' exaltation, in the company of his compatriots has been led to assume this high prerogative. He has even been encouraged to this assumption by the singular German who was 'President of the Municipal Council,' and who, upon taking possession of that office, promptly and most indecorously identified himself as a German, forgetting or ignoring that he was no more a representative of Germany than of Great Britain or of the United States.

"The immediate responsibility is thus upon the German consul. Until he is disavowed or removed, for plain violation of the treaty, we can not consider any other. But behind this is the apparent fact that the chief justice rendered a wrong and unbiased decision. It was not the business of the German consul to dispute a decision which by the treaty was clearly confided to the chief justice. It was his business to register his protest with his own Government. He has gone altogether the wrong way to work, and he is responsible for all the bloodshed and destruction that have ensued. But the fact remains that Mataafa is the real king of Samoa, and that it was the business of the chief justice to recognize that fact. Therefore, as soon as Germany has disavowed or withdrawn Rose, it will be our business to disavow and to accede to the withdrawal of Chambers. When these things have been done peace will have been restored in Samoa. Happily the temper of the German Government, as recently displayed, leaves no doubt that that Government will do its part toward this restoration."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

PROGRESS OF THE BEEF INQUIRY.

BEFORE the end of six weeks' investigation by the Military Court of Inquiry (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 25), the newspapers, with scarcely an exception, assumed that the substance of General Miles's charges, that bad beef had been forced upon the soldiers during the war, had been proved beyond reasonable doubt. A number of papers published in Chicago, the center of the meat-packing industry, which early in the investigation predicted that the court would find General Miles worthy of censure instead of finding evidence detrimental to the great packing-houses, later took occasion to criticize Commissary-General Eagan when they commented at all upon the progress of the inquiry. The New York *Sun*, one of the chief critics of General Miles, began to question the commanding general's motives for taking up the matter, to which, it was alleged, he did not give sufficient attention at the time when suffering was being endured. During the course of the inquiry, General Miles became represented before the court by Major Lee, as counsel, and it was through witnesses called by him or cross-questioned by him that the bulk of the evidence, quoted as conclusive by the press, was brought out. The court held sessions in Washington and New York, and visited packing establishments in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City, where testimony was also taken. Pending the conclusion of the inquiry and an official verdict upon all the evidence (published, presumably, but in part in the newspapers) we quote a number of editorial conclusions drawn at this time:

The People's Mind Now Made Up.—"General Miles's public statements as to a part of the food supplied to our troops in the late war made a deep impression upon the popular mind. It is putting the fact very mildly to say that this impression was not effaced by the report of the so-called war board, nor by Eagan's blustering and blackguardly denials, nor by the proceedings at the court-martial. It seems to be agreed that General Miles violated army etiquette when he told his story about that uneatable beef to the newspapers. The round-robin at Santiago was distinctly unmilitary, for that matter, but it saved the lives of hundreds of American soldiers. Day by day the published abstracts of the evidence given before the court of inquiry have been strengthening the popular conviction that unfit food was issued to the troops last year, as General Miles alleges, and Governor Roosevelt's testimony Saturday morning has clinched and riveted it. The mind of the American people is now made up on the question of fact, and any efforts to change it will be equally futile and foolish. . . . . .

"It would have been a much wiser line of action for the commissary-general frankly to admit that in the hurry and hurly-burly of preparation for war a number of things went wrong, and to throw himself upon the forgiveness of his very good-natured countrymen. If he had done his work thoroughly well, they would have given him unstinted praise. As things are, Eagan's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

six years' vacation on full pay does not satisfy their sense of justice, and can not be made to satisfy it. The Secretary of War made a serious and very gratuitous mistake—not his first—when he constituted himself Eagan's sponsor and champion as against the major-general commanding the army. It was wholly unnecessary, and wholly unwise.

"President McKinley now enjoys an enviable popularity. He prizes it, with good reason. He should take diligent care of it.

"Sindbad the Sailor carried the Old Man of the Sea on his back for a while, but he didn't do it voluntarily, and he freed himself as soon as he could."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford.*

War Department on the Defensive—"*The Army and Navy Journal* says: 'It is believed in the navy that canned beef rejected by the navy inspectors was subsequently accepted by the army. The navy inspectors declare that much of the beef offered to them was not up to the standard, but as there was no relaxation in the usual rules for inspection its deficiencies were promptly discovered.'

"Whether it is true or not that beef rejected by the navy was purchased by the army, it is certainly true that bad beef was bought for the army, and that no bad beef was bought for the navy. And the plain reason is that the navy inspection was effective, while the army inspection was lax and inefficient. This fact places the blame for the army poor beef way up in the War Department—unless the department can manage to throw such blame off upon subordinate inspectors, by showing that they neglected or shirked their duty or were corrupted by the packers. As yet no effort has been made by the War Department to throw the blame upon subordinates. The efforts of that department have rather been directed to proving that none of the beef supplied to the army was bad, but that such of it as was unfit to eat was made so by unavoidable exposure to a tropical climate. However, the testimony already taken before the Miles Court of Inquiry disproves this theory in whole or in part. It shows that a goodly percentage of the beef was poor when it left the hands of the contractors, and that it was passed by lax inspection. Thus the War Department is placed on the defensive. What action will Secretary Alger take to meet this issue?"—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

"Beef and Bureaucrats."—"Governor Roosevelt yesterday added his testimony to the overwhelming mass of evidence before the Court of Inquiry showing that the canned roast beef, so-called, was absolutely unfit for human food. It is the same story everywhere. In every city where the court goes officers and men unite in saying that the beef made them ill. And the more that is learned about the process of its canning the more indignant people become that their sons and brothers fighting for their country should have been compelled to eat the culled beeves of the packing-houses, put up by a process which removed much of the beef essence that made the meat palatable and even nourishing. . . .

"In view of all this evidence it is interesting to recall how General Beaver and his colleagues of the War Investigating Commission 'disposed of' this question. Any review of their report in comparison with the facts since developed furnishes a complete justification of those who were charged with being enemies of the packing industry and fomenters of discord in the army because they would not accept the verdict of that commission as a final judgment on the case. . . . . .

"The Court of Inquiry recently learned that in one of the packing-houses employees had put the government inspection stamp on goods, and that there was no certainty, in some cases at least, that meat bearing this stamp had actually passed government inspection. The commission, however, accepted the existence of the regulation as a guaranty that it was enforced, and reported that 'great care is taken in the securement of these stamps. They are not allowed to remain loose about the office or the abattoir, and stringent rules in this regard are made for the government of the inspector.' The commission concluded that 'this furnishes a guaranty for the quality of the canned meat,' a piece of logic which goes all to pieces in face of the proof that for all its *a priori* guaranties of quality the canned beef was actually bad. In summing up the result of their investigation of beef the commissioners said: 'After careful consideration we find that canned meat, as issued to the troops, was generally of good quality, was properly prepared, and contained no deleterious substance. At times probably material of a poor quality is issued; in one of the cans sent to us and examined by the chemist a large amount of gristle was found.'

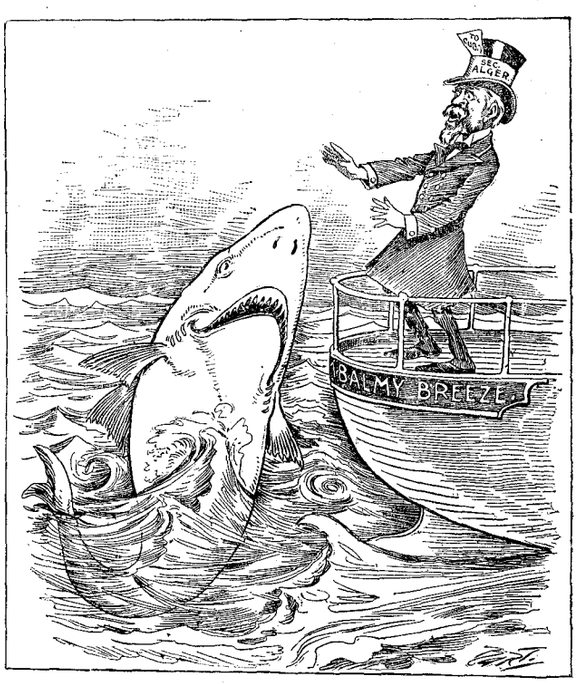
"This was the character given to meat since characterized as fertilizer and beef-extract refuse and putrid flesh canned with maggots in it. It is the same meat that Governor Roosevelt declares to have been absolutely unfit for human food. No doubt the commissioners meant well. They were loath to believe that contractors were dishonest or our army system of purchasing and inspecting defective. It was simpler to conclude that a few 'tenderfoot' militia soldiers were notional about their food. The commissioners' mistake was too great faith in routine and an indisposition for radical measures. They were believers in bureaucracy, and it is this danger of making a fetish of bureaucracy which is one of the principal lessons to be learned from this beef inquiry."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

A Costly Lesson.—"The army-beef scandal does more than expose the criminal incapacity of the War Department. It exhibits the packing interest of the West in the character of those who would take advantage of the stress of war to cheat their own Government, and who would sacrifice the lives of the soldiers to contribute to their money profits. The whole world now knows of it, and the commercial character of the whole nation has been smirched by it.

"The comment of Europe is that it is a bit of characteristic Yankee trickery, and the effect can not but be injurious not alone to our provision-export trade, but to all our export trade. We have been famed in the world's markets for our cleverness in adapting goods to the whims of customers and for making and charging a good price for goods which appear to be better than they are. These 'prime-roast-beef' labels and 'preservatine' painted sides of meat are exactly in harmony with foreign impressions of the American industrial character, and must have the effect of reviving foreign distrust of Yankee goods and of the representations accompanying them.

"This is what the blind greed of the packing interest, which has stopped neither at cheating the Government nor sacrificing the lives of soldiers to swell its profits, has been able to do in one short summer's campaign, and the lesson ought not to be lost upon American trade in general. It shows again, and most impressively, that honesty is not only good morals, but the best policy."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

Nub of the Controversy.—"Testimony given in the beef inquiry shows that 'rush orders' were the rule rather than the exception. Samples were so submitted and purchases made, but so



HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

THE SHARK (off the coast of Cuba): "Say, Russ, if you want any testimonials on that beef just send for me. I'll bet I ate more of it than anybody else."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

far as appears there was no inspection to assure that the Government was getting goods according to sample. Another notable feature is the disclosure that while Col. O. M. Smith, purchasing agent of the Commissary Department, was in Chicago for the express purpose of making beef purchases, some beef of 'second quality' was purchased by Commissary-General Eagan on orders wired from Washington. A variation of one or two cents a pound in the prices could not be explained by the witness, who merely said that the cheaper purchases were made direct from Washington.

"All this would excite but little surprise but for the attitude of General Eagan and his associates. Everybody knows that it is a big undertaking to provision an army through inexperienced officials, and it was a foregone conclusion that some unwholesome meats would find their way to the military camps. It is invariably the case, and the location of the army in a torrid climate added to the probabilities for spoiled beef. When the 'old-stock' beef was transferred to a hot climate and kept at a temperature ranging from 80° to 100° for weeks, it was natural that it should ferment and make mischief with the stomachs of the consumers.

"What attracted attention to the matter and compelled an investigation was the vehement denials of the War Department that any bad beef had been sent to the soldiers and its persistence in keeping up the canned-beef supply, in spite of the protests of the commander-in-chief, who reported a cheaper and better source of supply right in the enemy's country. The War Department has insisted all the time that the beef supplied to the soldiers was sweet and wholesome, in flat denial to the statements of thousands of consumers. The evidence of the purchasing agent of the Commissary Department shows beyond cavil that the War Department did not know, having purchased by sample. No inspection was made to insure that the proper goods were delivered. In such a case it would seem that the evidence of the men who consumed the beef ought to stand. That of the War Department, which rests upon a mere assumption, would not be entertained by a civil court for one moment."—*The Evening News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit.*

Find the Responsible Agents.—"Further testimony as to the unfitness of the canned roast beef supplied as an army ration during the recent war would seem to be mere supererogation and the taking of it a waste of time. Enough has been ascertained to convince practically everybody that that ration was inexpressibly bad, that it sickened the soldiers, that it could not be relied upon in any degree. . . . In short, the evidence is appallingly cumulative to the point that the canned roast beef sold to the army was a disgustingly unfit ration.

"Who was responsible for the choice of this ration? Who, in fact, determined to accept it, knowing that it involved all the chances for spoiling which have been shown to have been so numerous? What officer of the army blundered—to put the case mildly—into believing that canned roast beef would form an acceptable army food? These questions are now the only ones in which the public is interested. The court of inquiry may go to Omaha, to any other center of the meat industry, may hear volumes of testimony as to the character of the product in time of peace, as to the processes of preparation, as to the quality of the rations issued to the army. It can not approach the real function for which it was assembled, however, until it gets down to the plain fact of personal responsibility for this awful mistake. If ignorance lay at the bottom of the blunder, it should be punished in a manner to teach a lesson to all others who may now or hereafter be entrusted with the duty of choosing army foods. If there were any sort of collusion between the meat-packers and the officers in charge of this branch of the service, that fact should, if possible, be ferreted out and criminal proceedings should follow."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

Two Views of a War-Department Order.—"There has just been issued an order that staff officers shall not be assigned to special services without the order of the Secretary of War. This is universally construed as a measure to prevent the inspectors from being employed to hunt up evidence against the beef contracts and as a general notification to all army officers that the Secretary does not wish to have the bad quality of the beef proved, and that officers who desire anything from the Secretary must govern themselves accordingly. There is no occasion for this order; Secretary Alger would not be held responsible for the sins of the Subsistence Department unless he undertook to protect it from punishment. What possible motive can he have for identifying himself and his reputation with the canned 'roast beef'? . . . The extraordinary thing, the insoluble mystery, is that when the primary responsibility for all this rested upon General Eagan, Secretary Alger should have chosen to support Eagan and to fight every man who tried to bring to light the facts which, in the judgment of the Postmaster-General [quoting the Philadelphia *Press*], are 'now so established that they are universally accepted.' Why did not Mr. Alger let the army prove what it could against the Subsistence Department, and, if it made out a case, join in the hue and cry against Eagan? He could have escaped responsibility even for Eagan's appointment as commissary-general, for the promotion was in the regular order of seniority. Why should the Administration be compromised by Eagan and the beef contractors?"—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*), *New York.*

"Almost from time immemorial there has been antagonism between the civil and the military authorities of the War Department. Nor is such antagonism peculiar to our own War Department, but it may often be seen in other nations. It seems to be a natural state of enmity or of jealousy, the result of making the military subordinate to the civil power. . . . Every now and then the military gentlemen have to be reminded by a peremptory order that the Secretary of War is their chief.

"As the public knows, there has been a good deal of friction between General Miles and Secretary Alger from the beginning of the Administration, and General Miles has on several occasions given orders in direct conflict with prior orders of the Secretary. While the war was in progress the Secretary submitted to this assumption, but several recent instances have demanded that he reassert the authority of the war office. He has accordingly issued an order that 'hereafter no chief or acting chief of staff corps shall be detailed or ordered to any duty by any authority without the approval of the Secretary of War.'

"The immediate cause of this order is undoubtedly the action of acting Inspector-General Garlington, who is accompanying the beef-inquiry commission, apparently for the sole purpose of finding evidence to support the charges made by General Miles in his testimony before the War Commission. It is rather strange that an officer of the staff should be detailed to find evidence discrediting his superior officers in the government. That duty, if it be a duty, should devolve on some one else.

"The Secretary is quite within his rights in making the order. He should know where his staff officers are and what they are doing. The war office is supreme."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago.*

POLITICAL PARTIES IN CUBA.

IT is fascinating to watch a republic come into being and its people gradually crystallize into political parties. That is what is happening now in Cuba. Rev. Samuel W. Small, of Georgia, well known as a preacher and journalist, is now chaplain of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers, and is serving on the staff of General Bates in Santa Clara province. From Cienfuegos, in that province, he writes to the Atlanta *Constitution* an intensely interesting and valuable letter describing the political cleavage of the Cuban people.. According to Mr. Small, there are now four parties in Cuba. The largest is the Gomez Party, who will accept any policy Gomez may propose; the Democratic Party contains those who favor a conservative, limited-suffrage republic; the Maceo faction is the Negro Party; and the fourth, which has been dubbed the "Yankeefilo" Party, contains most of the large property-holders, and favors annexation to the United States. Mr. Small's description of these four parties and their prospects is as follows:

"To-day you can hear the Cubans talking of the Gomez Party, the Democratic Party, the Maceo faction, and the annexationists. I am of the opinion that all of these terms have a basis in the determinations of the politicians, and that they will cut more or less figures in the active politics of the island under self-government.

"The Gomezites are probably now the largest of the factions. They are the people who believe that Maximo Gomez is 'the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

father of Cuba Libre,' and that by reason of his military position and his long devotion to the cause of freedom, he is the man of destiny and should be given the headship of the new government. He is the object of their most enthusiastic hero-worship, and whatever he says is accepted instantly as the proper thing. If he should assume a dictatorship they are so blindly attached to him that they would agree at once that a dictatorship is the only available thing. But as he counsels concord, the wiping out of past differences, and the acquittance of revenges for past conduct in the war period, his followers all agree that '*la union*' between all factions is the one thing desirable; that Gomez should be made President, and that everybody should work shoulder to shoulder to realize whatever policy he may adopt.

"Gomez desires to maintain in the open air, as it were, an attitude of profuse gratitude toward the Government of the United States for its interference and help to drive out the Spaniards. He shrewdly realizes the value of having the great republic as a friend hardly in time of need. But he is jealous of the rights of free Cuba, and anxious that, while he is himself yet alive, to participate in the organization and direction of the republic. He does not want the authority of the United States prolonged another hour in Cuba, and in his heart, albeit for less acrid reasons, he will be as glad to see the last transport of American troops leave the island as he was to see the last shipload of Spaniards clear from this harbor of Cienfuegos. Gomez believes the Cubans, under his guidance, are fully competent to establish and safely conduct a free and independent Republican form of government, and he wants to go at the job as speedily as possible. For that reason he is sticking to his motto: 'Cuba for the Cubans,' and 'thank you and good-by' to the Americans.

"There is a Democratic Party in the island. Not such a democracy as we have in the United States. This Democratic Party is the faction that holds to the ideals of popular government, under constitutional limitations, and under such philosophic policies as will insure the greatest good to the greatest number. The leaders of this party have been followers of Gomez in war, fierce fighters themselves for freedom, but in politics they are reactionary, not to say superconservative. In fact, our Southern Democrats are fair prototypes of these Cuban Democrats; because this Cuban Democrat believes that the people of intelligence and character in the island should constitute the governing class; should make the laws and administer the functions of government. He does not believe in universal suffrage, in unrestricted majority rule, in equal, political, and social rights, and in the verdict of the mob as the supreme law of the land, whether dictated by passion or purchased with gold. He fears the negro, the ignorant majority, the communism that is so often the *lex non scripta* of successful rebellion, and he will resist all these in the future politics of Cuba.

"This party may not now be the strongest in point of numbers, but it represents the cultured, thoughtful, and really progressive element of the native Cubans. Its prominence and power will grow rapidly whenever the politics of the island becomes active and contestant. It is, so to phrase it, 'the white man's party' in Cuba.

"The Maceo faction is the Negro Party. It is the element made up from the ex-slaves, the native and imported free negroes, and those negrophilists of the white and half-breed races who believe in 'no color line' and that a negro is as good as a white man and generally a great deal better! The betrayed and murdered Antonio Maceo is their martyr-hero, and in his name, because of his valor and fame in the Cuban war, they claim the right to 'run things in Cuba.' The leaders of this party, especially those of them who hold rank in the army, are very much in evidence. They insist upon full recognition in all public functions, and in their public speeches they avow most fiercely their purpose to see that no race distinctions shall exist in Cuba—that 'there shall be neither blacks nor whites, but only Cubans!'

"This faction is sure to give much trouble to the politicians, and their aggressive demands will largely hamper conservative statesmanship, if any of that rare commodity should become manifest in the situation. There is a possibility that this faction may obtain control in national politics. If it should do so, the result will be a deadly blight upon the interests of the island and in the end there will come repetitions of the chaotic and bloody eras of Haitian and San Domingoan history. The only safeguard against these people and their possible 'rule-or-ruin' policies is a qualified plebiscite for the assembly to make a constitution, and the limitation of the suffrage by the constitution so as to eliminate from political verdicts the voices of the ignorant, vicious, and irresponsible factors of the population.

"The last party I mentioned is the 'Yankeefilo' Party, as they are insultingly called by the ultra-Cubanites. This party is made up of the '*extranjeros*,' or immigrants who have become residents and citizens of Cuba in times past. They are either natives of, or the descendants of natives of, the United States, England, Scotland, Germany, or other lesser countries of Europe. Most of these people are heavy holders of property, have substantial incomes from investments, are the mediators of foreign capitalists in the exploiting of industrial, commercial, and financial enterprises in the island. Many of them go abroad every year for travel and recreation, and their children have been educated in the United States or in Europe. They comprise, largely, the social *élite* and the learned professional class. And just now a large portion of this party is made up of the Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers who must remain residents of Cuba. All these are agreed that the Cuban majority is incapable of any long-sustained effort at self-government. They look upon them, in the language of Kipling, as 'half devil and half child.' With well-informed judgment and unimpeachable experience the wise men of this

THE LATEST CROP FROM NEW JERSEY.
—*The Herald, New York.*

HARMONY.—*The World, New York.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

party look forward to the absolute failure of any form of government devised by Cuban wisdom and administered by Cuban wit. In this spirit of prophecy and this certitude of political predestinarianism they are of one opinion—that the vain effort, the sure enmities, and the certain ruin of the tentative '*republica Cubana*' should be sensibly and boldly avoided and the island with all its splendid possibilities at once annexed to the United States.

"At the present moment these people are at a desperate discount with the military and civil politicians. They are passing the ordeal of epithet and execration. They are the 'cowards' and 'cranks' of the Cuban situation. But there will come a day when wisdom will be justified and their prophecies will crystallize into history.

"These paragraphs will present to you the inchoate expectant conditions of present Cuban politics. What changes may come when the kaleidoscope begins to turn no man can safely forecast."

AGRICULTURE'S DEMAND FOR EXPANSION.

WHILE leading agricultural papers have opposed a policy of territorial expansion, it is noteworthy that one of the well-known speakers before the farmers' organizations in this country, the Rev. E. P. Powell, of Clinton, N. Y., declares that our agricultural interests have been the teacher of expansion as the best policy. In a recent address before the Central New York Farmers' Club (published in *The Herald*, Utica) Mr. Powell said in part:

"The real problem before the people of the United States is not one of territorial expansion, but one of industrial expansion. This was crowding upon us long before the war—what to do with our surplus crops. While the government was carefully protecting our home markets for our own producers, the fact became palpable that the home market was inadequate. Agriculture finally ran over, and began a career of foreign expansion. Manufacturers seeing that protection, which kept them at home, had only created a succession of gluts; and by drawing capital, had enormously increased competition, also began to press toward the shores. Manufacturers are now as eager to get out of the country as the agriculturists. The war came in as an incident only, and with it came an astonishing breakdown of barriers in the way of expansion.

"The determination of Mr. Cleveland to establish free trade, and at the same time prevent expansion, would have been comical had it not been so tragic. The effort of Mr. McKinley to sustain protection and allow expansion was equally contradictory. But the difference was here; Mr. McKinley proved teachable, and adapted his action to events, while Mr. Cleveland was the incarnation of stubbornness. During the Administration of the latter we declined Hawaii, refused to aid Cuba, came near fighting England over a false interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, developed Coxeyism, and borrowed money every six months to keep from national bankruptcy. But the starving farmers, in desperation, determined to get at the foreign market. Reaching the ocean and finding our American shipping had been protected out of existence, they hired foreign ships, until exports grew so enormously that the balance of trade swung around in our favor. In 1895 it was $80,000,000 to our credit; in 1896, $120,000,000; in 1897, nearly $400,000,000; in 1898, over $600,000,000.

"My very first argument, therefore, for expansion is that it is essential to national industrial health. Growth or decay is a law of nature. If you adopt the principle of contraction, financial misery is sure to follow; and as agriculture lies at the bottom of all other industries the weight of the burden falls upon the farmers. But to-day, under the principle of expansion, protected industries are worse off than the unprotected. The secretary of the Wool-Growers' Association writes to England: 'I should be sorry for you, if I thought your wool manufacturers were in as unhappy a condition as those in the United States.' The manufacturer now feels that he must follow the farmer and get out of his protected home market. He must have the world market. I can not see that there is any difference between trade duty and social duty. 'The field is the world.' God never made us to fence off corners and thrive by ourselves. . . . . .

"The argument of contractionists, that we have enough to do to take care of ourselves, proves too much. For in that case all our foreign missions should be given up, and our foreign colleges be closed. We should concentrate our work on ourselves, religiously, educationally, and politically. It would be the greatest blunder ever made. If we wait for a millennium in our own country, before going abroad with the doctrine of Jesus Christ, or the principles of free government, we shall wait till the crack of doom. If we have public corruption, the way to improve is not to sit down with closed doors and growl over it. Europe spent two hundred years crusading to conquer the Holy Land. She accomplished little with Palestine, but she came back rescued from the Dark Ages. In one hundred years after this apparent waste of expansion she invented printing, discovered America, and began the Reformation by Luther. Foreign missions have saved our churches from the selfishness of sectarian bigotry. So the expansion of the last year has already given us a more heroic public spirit, and is cleansing our political stables. We had not thought one heroic thought for forty years till the war with Spain.

"With the expansion of Republican ideas goes free trade, and freedom of trade has been an eminently agricultural doctrine. It was made the corner-stone of our Constitution that no State should lay a tariff against another. In this way the free trade of the thirteen Atlantic States now covers the continent. Mr. McKinley instinctively saw that our colonial system must be with open doors. In this republicanism breaks with imperialism. European despotism regulates trade, but the farmer must plant what he is told to plant by the Government."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Philippine Commission must be a little puzzled to know what it is there for.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

THAT $20,000,000 will be Spain's last haul from the riches of the New World.—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.*

THE latest from Aguinaldo indicates that he isn't in a conciliatory mood. He must be a Democrat.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

IN Arkansas, Mississippi, and Georgia they are still engaged in taking up the white man's burden with a rope.—*The News, Baltimore.*

IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.—"War is a great undertaking," sighed Alger. "Well, you ran it like a great undertaker," said Miles.—*Life, New York.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS is convinced that the Government can not interfere with the trusts, and the rest of us are convinced that the Government is not trying to.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IF United States Senatorships are bought and paid for, there's no reason why the State shouldn't dispose of them at auction, so that the people could have the benefit of the money.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

IT will have to be admitted that, while not ideally fitted for self-government, the Samoans could hardly do worse if left to themselves.—*The News, Detroit.*

HIS IDEA OF THE PROCESS.—"As I understand it," said the heathen, "you propose to civilize me."

"Exactly so."

"You mean to get me out of habits of idleness and teach me to work."

"That is the idea."

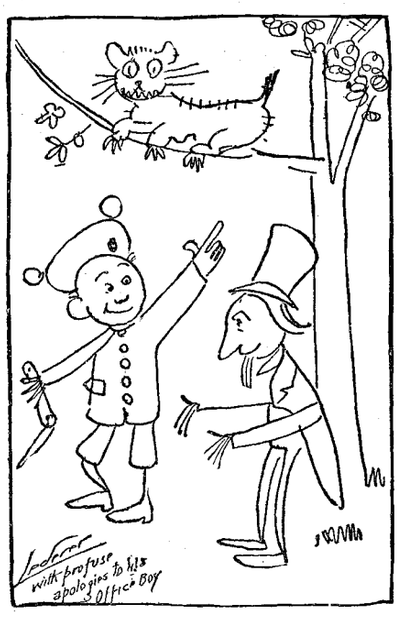
"And then lead me to simplify my methods and invent things to make my work lighter."

"Yes."

"And next I will become ambitious to get rich, so that I won't have to work at all."

"Naturally."

"Well, what's the use of taking such a roundabout way of getting just where I started? I don't have to work now."—*The Star, Washington.*



ALLEE SAMEE FILIPINO.

LITTLE JUANNY: "Gimmee your new jackknife an' I'll give you that nice wildcat."

LITTLE SAMMY: "It's a go." (And it was.)
—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

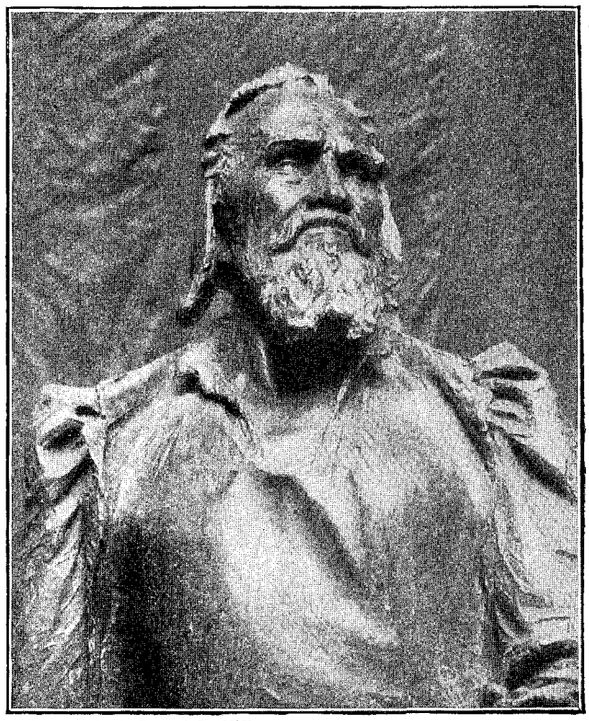
MR. BARTLETT'S MICHELANGELO.

MR. BARTLETT'S bronze statue of Michelangelo, recently placed in the rotunda of the Congressional Library at Washington, has been hailed by some as an epoch-making work. According to the most conservative estimate it is a significant addition to American art. The accompanying cuts give some idea of the boldness and power with which the sculptor has treated his subject. It will be noticed that the traditional broken nose has been ignored. Mr. Bartlett is an American who has for some time made his home in Paris. A sympathetic appreciation of his Michelangelo appears in *Scribner's Magazine* for March, in the course of which is suggested a kinship between the work of the American sculptor and that of M. Rodin. The writer finds the special interest of this statue in the fact that it embodies so much of that striving for human and individual expression which is characteristic of the leading artists of our time, and goes on to say:

"It is as vain to ask a first-rate mind of the present time to ignore such human and individual expression, and to give itself, as it might in a former age have given itself, to the working out of the sculpturesque problem pure and simple, as it is to ask a writer of our day to treat the epic problem as Milton did, or the dramatic problem like an Elizabethan. There is here and there a man who is led by his nature to do this, and to be a Greek in sculpture tho not in painting; and such an instance there is in the great Paul Du Bois, whose allegorical and symbolical figures might almost be said to be sculpture pure and simple; but such instances are rare, and the modern artistic spirit, inferior in a thousand ways to the artistic spirit of this or that past century, is, perhaps, superior to it in so much as it is sympathetic. . . . Apparently it is this which makes the charm of Rodin's sculpture. From a sculpturesque point of view, the bedraggled and forlorn figures of the Calais group are but poor subjects, and their treatment is almost an offense. From the sculpturesque point of view, again, such a portrait-bust as that of Victor Hugo is almost an outrage; and the soft flesh of the Eve after the Fall, into which her fingers are dug in a spasm of grief and horror, is a contradiction of the primary lesson which a sculptor learns, that he must not destroy the dignity of the body in his artistic rendering of it. Rodin has shown the possibility of combining the most refined and delicate modeling, that is to say, sculpturesque treatment of the very highest character with a stress and almost a violence of expression which would have been thought incompatible with sculpture of great merit. To some, it will always seem that this effort has been carried too far in Rodin's own work, and even his fervent admirers among his brother sculptors are shaking their heads a little over some of the recent expressions of his extraordinary genius. While we are thinking all these things, and wishing that the Balzac would come this way, that we might judge of it more intelligently than by the photographs, there comes this work of an American sculptor, long resident in Paris, and strikes the artistic world as unexampled in certain ways, and as an epoch-making work. The impulse of many a first-rate artist has been, as he has entered the foundry to see the cast or the bronze, to take off his hat and salute this work of unquestioned genius. . . . One person will see in it more, and another less, of the Michelangelo of his dreams. It seems evident, however, that this is a faultless embodiment of the Michelangelo of which Mr. Bartlett has dreamed. And yet, the word 'dreamed' gives a false impression, for the living sculptor must have studied the works and ways of the dead one profoundly; and here, perhaps, it may be right to say that one who has studied Michelangelo as sculptor and as fresco-painter, and has tried for years to find a consistent theory of the man and his life, finds in this statue an almost perfect realization of the man and an almost perfect and complete theory ready at hand."

Copyright 1899, by Bogart & Co., N. Y.

(Reproduced from a photograph taken from the clay.)



Copyright 1899, by Bogart & Co., N. Y.

(Reproduced from a photograph taken from the bronze.)

War as a Tonic to Literature.—According to the New York *Independent*, war, at its best a great evil, has yet had a most salutary effect upon our literature. The editorial from which we quote says:

"The blast of war has had the force to shock human nature to its profoundest depths; it has, if we may use the terms of science, caused a rearrangement of atoms by which vision, apprehension, taste, and judgment have been renewed and freshened. In appealing to men through their sense of patriotism, in stirring their courage, in bracing their faith in themselves, in awakening a large sympathy and a masterful resentment, the trumpets and drums have done much to banish from our minds the pestilential conditions which made it possible for us to brook and even encourage a literature reeking with evil. Whenever art becomes too familiar with the shady side of commercial methods, as it somehow always seems to do in the course of a long period of peace, it more and more partakes of unconscionable things and grows flabby, sapless, and toxic. The world's imagination shares the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sordid passion for mere gain, and that at any sacrifice of taste, conscience, morals. It needs some epoch-making change in popular attention, temper, and aspiration to disinfect the whole area of life. Then comes war. . . . We realize death, and suffering worse than death; we see the real grandeur of human self-sacrifice; brotherhood reveals itself; sisterhood takes on a heavenly robe and aureole in the nursing camp; pessimism disappears; life is worth living; death has its splendor.

"Such a sudden and radical change in our point of view can not fail to show itself in our art as it surely does in our life. Tolstoy's flabby doctrine of absolute non-resistance of evil, Zola's apotheosis of filth, Thomas Hardy's sneers at the holiest human ties, the flood of diseased fiction—all may still exist, but in utter impotence to affect current taste or the dominant aspiration."

MORE OF THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

DURING the winter of 1873–74 an ominous breakdown of health exiled Stevenson to the Provençal coast, where as a child he had already spent parts of two winters. His correspondence during this time is abundant, and reveals the man in a delightful fashion. At this period, perhaps, his exceeding sensitiveness to impressions and his "passion for perfection" in the matter of literary expression are more in evidence in his letters than is that brave, optimistic acceptance of life which, in spite of physical weakness and suffering, characterizes Stevenson's message to the world. Yet even from the depths of depression his is never the bitter cry of the pessimist. A letter to his cousin, from Avignon, he ends with this sentence: "I hope you don't dislike reading bad style like this as much as I do writing it; it hurts me when neither words nor clauses fall into their places, much as it would hurt you to sing when you had a bad cold and your voice deceived you and you missed every note." The following extracts from letters to the same friend, dated from Mentone, show that Stevenson's style was a part of himself (*Scribner's Magazine*, March):

"My first enthusiasm was on rising at Orange and throwing open the shutters. Such a great living flood of sunshine poured in upon me that I confess to having danced and expressed my satisfaction aloud, in the middle of which the boots came to the door with hot water, to my great confusion.

"To-day has been one long delight, coming to a magnificent climax on my arrival here. I gave up my baggage to a hotel porter and set off to walk at once. I was somewhat confused as yet as to my directions, for the station of course was new to me, and the hills had not sufficiently opened out to let me recognize the peaks. Suddenly, as I was going forward slowly in this confusion of mind, I was met by a great volley of odors out of the lemon and orange gardens, and the past linked on to the present, and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the whole scene fell before me into order, and I was at home. I nearly danced again."

"My dear Friend: I sat a long while up among the olive yards to-day at a favorite corner where one has a fair view down the valley and on to the blue floor of the sea. I had a 'Horace' with me and read a little; but 'Horace,' when you try to read him fairly under the open heaven, sounds urban, and you find something of the escaped townsman in his descriptions of the country, just as somebody said that Morris's sea-pieces were all taken from the coast. I tried for long to hit upon some language that might catch ever so faintly the indefinable shifting color of olive leaves; and above all, the changes and little silverings that pass over them, like blushes over a face, when the wind tosses great branches to and fro; but the Muse was not favorable. A few birds, scattered here and there at wide intervals on either side of the valley, sang the little broken songs of late autumn; and there was a great stir of insect life in the grass at my feet. The path up to this coign of vantage, where I think I shall make it a habit to ensconce myself awhile of a morning, is for a little while common to the peasant and a little clear brooklet. It is pleasant, in the tempered gray daylight of the olive shadows, to see the people picking their way among the stones and the water and the brambles; the women especially, with the weights poised on their heads and walking all from the hips with a certain graceful deliberation.

"This thin paper utterly baffles and disconcerts me; it is like trying to write upon vapor."

Ten years later we find Stevenson, after an adventurous visit to the Californian coast, married, and living in a little châlet above Hyères. Here he lived for fifteen months. To the first part of this period, Mr. Colvin tells us, he often afterward referred as the happiest time of his life. He was at work on "The Silverado Squatters," "The Black Arrow," "Prince Otto," and "The Child's Garden of Verses," while "Treasure Island" had just brought him the first breath of popular applause. He writes again to his cousin in a vein which seems scarcely to belong to a confirmed invalid (*Scribner's Magazine*, April):

"I am going to make a fortune, it has not yet begun, for I am not yet clear of debt; but as soon as I can, I begin upon the fortune. I shall begin it with a halfpenny, and it shall end with horses and yachts and all the fun of the fair. This is the first real gray hair in my character; rapacity has begun to show, the greed of the protuberant guttler. Well, doubtless, when the hour strikes, we must all guttle and protube. But it comes hard on one who was always so willow-slender and as careless as the daisies. Truly I am in excellent spirits."

And again, to Mr. Henley, he writes thus of his art, with a deep earnestness underlying his light manner:

"I beg to inform you that I, Robert Louis Stevenson, author of 'Brashiana' and other works, am merely beginning to commence to prepare to make a first start at trying to understand my profession. O the height and depth of novelty and worth in any art! and O that I am privileged to swim and shoulder through such oceans! Could one get out of sight of land—all in the blue? Alas not, being anchored here in flesh, and the bonds of logic being still about us.

"But what a great space and a great air there is in these small shallows where alone we venture! and how new each sight, squall, calm, or sunrise! An art is a fine fortune, a palace in a park, a band of music, health, and physical beauty; all but love—to any worthy practiser. I sleep upon my art for a pillow; I waken in my art; I am unready for death, because I hate to leave it. I love my wife, I do not know how much, nor can, nor shall, unless I lost her; but while I can conceive my being widowed, I refuse the offering of life without my art. I *am* not but in my art; it is me; I am the body of it merely.

"And yet I produce nothing, am the author of 'Brashiana' and other works; tiddyidity—as if the works one wrote were anything but prentice's experiments. Dear reader, I deceive you with husks, the real works and all the pleasure are still mine and incommunicable. After this break in my work, beginning to return to it, as from light sleep, I was exclamatory as you see.

"Sursum Corda:
"Heave ahead:
"Here's luck.
"Art and Blue Heaven.
"April and God's Larks.
"Green reeds and the sky-scattering river.
"A stately music.
"Enter God!
"Ay, but you know, until a man can write that 'Enter God,' he has made no art! None!"

In a later letter to Henley he writes:

"My view of life is essentially the comic; and the romantically comic. 'As You Like It' is to me the most bird-haunted spot in letters; 'Tempest' and 'Twelfth Night' follow. These are what I mean by poetry and nature. I make an effort of my mind to be quite one with Molière, except upon the stage, where his inimitable *jeux de scène* beggar belief; but you will observe they are stage-plays—things *ad hoc*; not great Olympian debauches of the heart and fancy; hence more perfect, and not so great. Then I come, after great wanderings, to 'Carmosine' and to 'Fantasio'; to one part of 'La Dernière Aldini' (which, by the by, we might dramatize in a week); to the notes that Meredith has found, Evan and the postillion, Evan and Rose, Harry in Germany. And to me these things are the good; beauty, touched with sex

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and laughter; beauty with God's earth for the background. Tragedy does not seem to me to come off; and when it does, it does so by the heroic illusion; the anti-mask has been omitted; laughter, which attends on all our steps in life, and sits by the deathbed, and certainly redacts the epitaph, laughter has been lost from these great-hearted lies. But the comedy which keeps the beauty and touches the terrors of our life (laughter and tragedy-in-a-good-humor having kissed), that is the last word of moved representation; embracing the greatest number of elements of fate and character; and telling its story, not with the one eye of pity, but with the two of pity and mirth."

In a letter to the American artist, Will H. Low, of New York, there is this passage in which he speaks again of his art:

"Do you remember once consulting me in Paris, whether you had not better sacrifice honesty to art; and how, after much confabulation, we agreed that your art would suffer if you did? We decided better than we knew. In this strange welter where we live, all hangs together by a million filaments; and to do reasonably well by others is the first prerequisite of art. Art is a virtue; and if I were the man I should be, my art would rise in the proportion of my life."

THE COSMOPOLITAN SPIRIT IN LITERATURE AND ART.

M. JOSEPH TEXTE, a professor at Lyons and a critic of some international fame, has recently published a book on "Rousseau and the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature." The subject of this work is the English influence on French thought and literature as developed in the eighteenth century, especially through Rousseau. M. Texte further suggests that his thesis might be carried to still wider issues, and hints at an intellectual interaction covering the whole of Western Europe and making toward a truly cosmopolitan literature. A reviewer in *The Spectator* (March 18) states the features of this international reaction as follows:

"Omitting Russia, which develops a life of her own, there are, says M. Texte, two great literary families in Europe, the classical and the Teutonic. The former derives through the Romance languages from the Latin, and embraces the literatures of France, Italy, and Spain, all of which have produced works of the highest genius. The Teutonic family includes several national branches, but the two most important are the English and German. Now, since the beginning of the eighteenth century these two powerful expressions of the European mind have interacted on one another to such a degree that it is difficult to relegate most of the great works of modern genius to any single national influence. That is to say, much of our more modern literature is cosmopolitan somewhat (tho by no means altogether) in the sense in which the later Latin literature was after it had been influenced by the Greek mind. To some degree, it will be said, this was always the case. Chaucer was influenced by Boccaccio; the very foundations of English literature are laid in a foreign soil. But since the Teutonic influence began to operate through England on the French mind the process has been immensely more complex. The reaction which followed the Revolution produced some great French writers, such as De Maistre and Chateaubriand, who, in their turn, reacted on our romantic neo-Catholic school. In Germany the reaction produced in literature the Schlegels, whose philosophy was caught up into the Romantic movement in France in 1830. Coleridge was at the same time drinking deep from German fountains, and Carlyle more deeply still. It is clear that Carlyle was impelled to write his 'French Revolution' in order to set forth an object-lesson of the practical results to which the English sensational philosophy led when embodied in political theory. The same year which saw (to the aged Goethe's repugnance) Romanticism crowned in 'Hernani,' witnessed the Revolution of 1830, which instantly imparted a force and a name to the English Liberal movement; while the new French biological theories of St. Hilaire gave an impetus to English thought resulting in the works of Darwin.

"We thus see Germany, France, and England all interacting on one another, all contributing to a literature and a thought which is ultimately common and European rather than purely national. The same remarkable influences have been at work in other than merely literary or political spheres. Indeed, the impact of the Teutonic on the classical genius has perhaps been greatest in the sphere of music. After we had been lying under the Italian or classical spell, Handel and Haydn impressed England in the last century with the German power, an impression immensely increased by the genius of Beethoven. The German power was for a long time resisted in France, which only took to German music in what Wagner declared to be the perverted form of Meyerbeer. Political considerations made the influence of Wagner particularly impossible; since for years it was dangerous to produce a Wagnerian opera in Paris. But now Wagner is absolutely dominating the French musical mind, and all the new music being produced in France is more or less influenced by the great German master. While Germany has thus led France in music, England has given her suggestions in painting. Our landscape school inspired that of France, tho it must be admitted that France has carried landscape to a height we have hardly attained. In its turn the more recent French painting and sculpture have made their impression here. At the present moment it is not too much to say that the intellectual interaction between the two nations, or rather between the two great classical and Teutonic movements they represent, is greater than ever. During the last few years M. Caro has interpreted Goethe, M. Scherer Milton, Byron, and so non-French a writer as Wordsworth, M. Huysmans and M. de Vogüé have penetrated the French mind with a Teutonic mysticism, two such eminently non-classical writers as Emerson and Whitman have gained a French audience, and M. Paul Bourget and M. Ferdinand Brunetière have attempted, the one to bring America home to the French mind, the other to interpret French literature to the Americans."

At the present day this interaction of Latin and Teuton, this union of two opposite mental and esthetic tendencies, is perhaps the most important factor in the intellectual development of the world. What will follow upon the complete awakening of the Slavonic mind we can only surmise.

HOW TISSOT CONCEIVES HIS PICTURES.

M. JAMES TISSOT, whose marvelous paintings of "The Life of Christ" have attracted so much attention, is by temperament a mystic and a seer of visions. The story of his pilgrimages in the East and his painstaking study of Oriental topography and costumes has been often told, but Mr. Cleveland Moffet gives some new and interesting information about the artist's method of using the raw material thus acquired. His pictures come to him as literal visions. Mr. Moffet says (*McClure's Magazine*, March):

"About the only work he [Tissot] allowed himself at night was the jotting down in an album of little pictorial notes, each one about the size of a postage stamp, just the roughest pencil scrawling, to bring back a hint of composition. A half-dozen such as these he did for me with a few quick strokes, and, as he did them, he explained that this was for 'Christ before Pilate,' and that for 'Angels Came and Ministered unto Him,' and so on. And even my untrained eye could see the suggestion.

"Each one of these rude drawings might be called the receipt for a picture, and when the mood took him for painting, M. Tissot would enlarge one of these into a more detailed sketch, outlining the background and central figures in heavy black lines; the whole, still formless, the merest skeleton of a picture, with only black ovals for the heads and a few rough lines for the bodies.

"But now a strange thing would happen, a rather uncanny thing, did we not know the many mysteries of the human brain. Scientists have called it 'hyperesthesia,' a supersensitiveness of the nerves having to do with vision. And this is it—and it happened over and over again, until it became an ordinary occurrence—M. Tissot, being now in a certain state of mind, and having some conception of what he wished to paint, would bend over the white paper with its smudged surface, and, looking intently at the oval marked for the head of Jesus or some holy person, would see the whole picture there before him, the colors, the garments,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the faces, everything that he needed and had already half conceived. Then, closing his eyes in delight, he would murmur to himself: 'How beautiful! How wonderful! Oh, that I may keep it! Oh, that I may not forget it!' Finally, putting forth his strongest effort to retain the vision, he would take brush and color and set it all down from memory as well as he could.

"Most of M. Tissot's pictures were painted in this way, at least in some part. But many of his best pictures were never painted at all, because the very gorgeousness of the scene made it slip from him as a dream vanishes, and it would not come back. 'Oh,' he sighed, 'the things that I have seen in the life of Christ, but could not remember! They were too splendid to keep.'

"Let me not give the idea that there is anything abnormal about M. Tissot. He simply possesses in a high degree the sensitiveness to color impulses of the brain that is enjoyed by many artists and gives them, literally, the power of beholding visions. It is a mere matter of cause and effect, just as certain dreams are induced by certain causes. In him the cause has been reflection and prayer and a peculiar artistic temperament. Not only does he get vivid impressions of his pictures from these skeletons of composition, but he gets them often while walking in the street; so distinctly sometimes that the real things about him seem to vanish. One day, for instance, while strolling in Paris, near the Bois de Boulogne, M. Tissot suddenly saw before him a massive stone arch out of which a great crowd was surging—a many-colored crowd—with turbaned heads and Oriental garments. And the multitude, with violent gestures, lifted their hands and pointed to a balcony high up on a yellow stone wall where stood Roman soldiers dragging forward a prisoner clad in the red robe of shame. Hanging down from the balcony was a piece of tapestry worked in brilliant colors, and over this the prisoner was bent by rough hands and made to show his face to the crowd below, and it was the face of Jesus. What M. Tissot saw in this vision he reproduced faithfully on canvas in his painting 'Ecce Homo.'"

Many others of his paintings were born of visions which came to him in crowded places. But to recapture these visions in his art M. Tissot must escape from men. He says, "To do my best work I must be able to think and feel quite alone, I must have solitude."

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR'S LETTERS TO MISS PAYNTER.

"THE literature of the nineteenth century has long since numbered Mr. Landor among its representatives to posterity." This was the verdict of the London *Athenæum* in 1846, and at the close of the century Landor remains of sufficient literary interest to warrant Mr. Stephen Wheeler in collecting and publishing his private and public correspondence.

People who did not intimately know Walter Savage Landor got the idea that in his serious moments he exhibited nothing but an irascible temper, and in lighter mood lacked dignity. To dispel these erroneous impressions concerning a fine and noble personality, is Mr. Wheeler's chief reason for publishing Landor's private and personal letters to Miss Rose Paynter, now Lady Graves-Sawle.

Landor's correspondence with Miss Paynter began when she was a young girl in 1838 and continued till his death in Florence in 1864. His great friendship for this lady, who could have contributed but little to his intellectual pleasure, was based on the romance of his youth. Miss Rose Paynter was the niece of Honorable Rose Aylmer, who died in India in 1800, and to whom Landor was much attached. Miss Paynter bore a striking resemblance to her aunt in person and character, and the first time Landor met the young girl he bestowed upon her that pure and unalterable friendship which all his letters to her so beautifully and gracefully express.

On January 30, 1838, Landor entered on his sixty-fourth year. Three years earlier he had hastily left his wife and children and his pleasant villa at Fiesole to find "a solitary and late repose" in England. After paying visits to various friends, he took lodging in St. James's Square, Bath. Here he lived for twenty years, and it was here that he wrote nearly all his letters to Miss Paynter, and a number of letters on public questions to *The Examiner*, which letters Mr. Wheeler has included in his volume.

In one of his first letters to the young girl, who had gone to Paris, he writes:

"DEAR ROSE: You ought to be very happy, for you have taken all our happiness with you, and you know how much there was of it. What kindness it is in you to write me so early after your arrival in Paris. When on the one side of you is sorrow at leaving the most affectionate of mothers and sisters; on the other, all the pleasures and all the hopes inviting and soliciting you. Consider what a precious thing it is to be so beloved by everybody. It will never make you proud. May it always make you happy."

He subscribes himself "yours very affectionately," which is the usual termination of his letters. Doubtless he imagined at times he was writing to the love of his youth, tho every word is in the best of taste. His tone is nearly always deferential—full of homage. In another letter he says:

"On Christmas day I dined in Gt. Bedford Street. Was it requisite to tell me to drink to your health? Unless indeed you knew it would be a pleasure the more for making it an act of obedience. . . . I have visions of glory for you, and sometimes walk in my sleep by the side of your triumphal car. You must not disappoint us all, but bring back with you 'the Briton worth his golden chain.' There can not be more than one such in existence."

In this same letter Landor tells his young friend that he hears she has been made acquainted with Lady Bulwer's declaration of hostilities against him. Lady Bulwer wanted to dedicate her novel, "Cheverley, or the Man of Honor," to Landor, who objects. He writes to Lady Bulwer the following note on the subject:

"DEAR LADY BULWER: By this morning's post I have received a letter which obliges me to entreat your patience. It appears to be known among my friends and relations that you intend me the honor of dedicating your novel to me. The report was first spread, I believe, by the person or persons whom Fraser engaged to read it over. Now I have been *implored* by those whose happiness and contentment I feel myself most especially bound to consult 'never to allow myself to be implicated in matters of such delicacy.' I have been implored not to give intolerable pain to a sister, grievously afflicted by a hopeless malady of many years, when I destroyed with my own hands the most elaborate of my works, lest it might disquiet the peace of my mother, then in perfect health. Do not imagine, dear Lady Bulwer, that I consider the expression of your friendship as a light and valueless distinction; I trust I shall be worthy of retaining it, and not the less for the sacrifice of my pride to the sacredness of my affection. I remain, dear Lady Bulwer, Your ever obliged,

"W. S. LANDOR."

In a short time this answer came:

"DEAR MR. LANDOR: You need not fear. The dedication shall be with pleasure withdrawn, as I dislike dedications at all times, and should be sorry to compromise you in the moral and virtuous atmosphere of Gore-House. I remain (privately) your sincere friend, R. LYTTON BULWER."

Landor thought his letter to Lady Bulwer perfectly proper, and he could not understand her rude reply. Furthermore, he says:

"A vainer man might have exulted in the celebrity to be expected from Lady Bulwer's dedication. To me it could afford neither pride nor pleasure. With the exception of Louis XIV., no man ever was so frequently mentioned by contemporary writers. The best poem and almost the best novel of our days, were dedicated to me—'Kehama,' by Southey, and 'Attila,' by James; and I hear that my name is to be found in twenty places of the first authors. I wish to keep myself as free as possible from the small fry; and if they either praise or abuse me, that they will favor me in preference with their abuse. I have not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shaken off the 'mortal coil' of Lady Bulwer, but I am grateful that she has removed it."

In May, 1841, Landor is himself in Paris, and from there writes a letter to Miss Paynter in which he pays his respects to Chateaubriand:

"Last night I was at Miss Clarke's. She lives in the same house with Chateaubriand. Having a touch of the *grippe*, he did not make his appearance. I was not sorry for it. He is a noted charlatan. As nobody can leave Paris without making one *bon mot*, or an attempt at it. when my opinion was asked about him, and his popularity had been extolled, I replied that he appeared to me a small bottle of sugar, fit only to catch flies."

It appears that Miss Paynter sent Landor some of her verse and asked for his opinion. No writer ever more skilfully managed to put a criticism into a compliment:

"There is no time of life or stage of friendship whether in the flow or ebb, when it is safe to speak to a lady of any whole truth about her. I do not believe you will quite pardon me while I am telling you that I find one or two conventional expressions. For instance, no *sigh* ever *echoed* and no Muse ever was inspired. The Muses are the inspirers; it is Rose who is the inspired"; but he adds, "You shall, however, have your revenge."

It was in Landor's rooms in St. James's Square, Bath, Dickens first conceived the character of Little Nell. Landor wished afterward that for his own part he could have bought the house and burnt it to the ground in order that no mean association might degrade a spot so sacred. In a number of his letters he writes in the highest terms of Dickens. To Miss Paynter he says:

"You fill me with delight by your generous and just remarks on Dickens. No mortal man ever exerted so beneficial and extensive an influence over the human heart. Very much private and still more public good will have originated from his genius. From the midst of adventurers, shufflers, and impostors of all parties, just Posterity will place high apart the names of Dickens and Lord Ashley" [afterward the Earl of Shaftesbury].

Landor had a poor opinion of Tennyson, and not very much better of Browning. He actually thought Southey and James Monckton Milnes England's greatest nineteenth-century poets.

From 1844 to 1847 the most interesting event to Landor was the marriage of his fair correspondent. He wrote to Miss Paynter long before this event, that there was but one vacant space in his heart and that had been reserved for whatever man she chose to love. She was in September, 1846, married to Lord Graves-Sawle. Her brother Fred, who sends Landor some verse in imitation of Byron, draws from him the following opinion concerning the creator of "Don Juan":

"In Byron there is much to admire but nothing to imitate; for energy is beyond the limits of imitation. Byron could not have written better than he did. Altho he seems negligent in many places, he was very assiduous in correcting his verses. His poetry took the bent of a wayward and perverted mind, often weak, but oftener perturbed. Tho hemp and flax and cotton are the stronger for being twisted, verses and intellects certainly are not."

In the fifth chapter of Landor's private letters embracing that period from 1848 to 1857, Mr. Wheeler tells us that many of the great author's most intimate friends passed away, but he bore up bravely. At Bath he welcomed among his guests Thomas Carlyle, who found the unsubduable old Roman a man altogether to his own liking, and Dickens, who loved and respected him.

Copyright 1899, by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. From "Letters of Walter Savage Landor."

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR ABOUT 1840.
(From a Sketch by W. Fisher.)

In the autumn of 1856 Landor wrote to Forster (Dickens's biographer):

"I think I will go and die in Italy, but not in my old home. It is pleasant to see the sun about one's deathbed."

The intention was fulfilled, but under the pressure of misfortune. Certain writings involved him in a libel suit.

"Rightly or wrongly, Landor's legal advisers declared that the libel suit brought against him would infallibly result in an adverse verdict, coupled with heavy damages; and they suggested that he should sign a deed transferring all available assets to his son, and leave England before the trial. It is futile to ask now whether a more skilful defense might have served to obtain, at any rate, a mitigation of the penalty. There is more pleasure in recording the glimpse we get of the old man's meeting Dickens, when he stayed a night in London on his way to Italy. One may find it in a letter from a friend of Mr. Forster who wrote: 'I thought that Landor would talk over with him [Dickens] the unpleasant crisis; and I shall never forget my amazement when Dickens came back into the room laughing, and said that he found him very jovial, and that his whole conversation was upon the character of Catullus, Tibullus, and other Latin poets.'

"And Dickens wrote: 'I would not blot him out, in his tender gallantry, as he sat upon his bed at Forster's that night, for a million of wild mistakes at eighty-four years of age.'"

Mr. Wheeler has cut out from Landor's letters all references to his trial in the libel suit. He says that altho Landor in the last years was not equal to his best, yet in all that he wrote he was Landor. His letters in the last two years of his life, now bordering close on ninety, show that his disposition remained unchanged:

"Strange fits of passion might still move him to fierce wrath and implacable resentment of real or imaginary wrong; but his friends were as dear to him as ever, his heart as full of tenderness and affection."

In one of his last letters to Mrs. Graves-Sawle a short while before his death he wrote his last verse, which runs as follows:

"The grave is open, soon to close
On him who sang the charms of Rose,
Her pensive brow, her placid eye,
Her smile, angelic purity,
Her voice so sweet, her speech so sage
It checkt wild youth and cheered dull age.
Her truth when others went untrue,
And vows forgotten.
Friends, adieu!
The grave is open. . . . Oh how far
From under that bright morning star."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE CLAIMS FOR LIQUID AIR.

LIQUID air is such a marvel, and the feats that it can accomplish are so nearly miraculous, that it is scarcely wonderful that it should be credited by some with ability to do what appears to be quite impossible. In *McClure's Magazine*, as recently quoted in these pages, Mr. Charles Tripler is reported as claiming that three gallons of liquid air can produce and has produced power enough to make ten gallons more. The technical papers bristle with exclamation points over this assertion, and seem inclined to credit it to the journalistic imagination of the writer rather than to the inventor himself. Says *The American Machinist*, (March 23):

"Perpetual motion is no more to be found in liquid air than in anything else. . . . Altho the article [in *McClure's*] was evidently prepared with Mr. Tripler's knowledge and cooperation, it is, after all, most evidently the work of a professional 'writer-up' of newspaper articles who piles up words with equal facility upon any subject without ever embodying accuracy of statement or reliability of information. Mr. Tripler is made to say: 'I have actually made about ten gallons of liquid air in my liquefier by the use of about three gallons in my engine. There is therefore a surplusage of seven gallons that has cost me nothing, and which I can use elsewhere for power.' If that is not perpetual motion, as popularly understood, then we do not know what it is. It is sufficient to say of the statement that Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Tripler's most trusted assistant, was compelled to acknowledge, at a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute, that the statement was untrue.

"We are by no means disposed to belittle Mr. Tripler's wonderful work in the production of liquid air in practically unlimited quantity. He has set a new stepping-stone for the advance of physical achievement. We can not easily believe from what has been revealed that Mr. Tripler sees much more than any one else of the path beyond. The talk of the use of liquid air for the propulsion of steamships and balloons and similar service is purely visionary and unwarranted. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Tripler has nowhere given any accurate information, such as is certainly in his possession. For instance, it is certainly easily ascertainable how much liquid air can be produced by the expenditure of a given amount of power. What objection can there be to letting the public know this simple fact? In determining the possibilities of liquid air, making all necessary allowances for the crudity of present appliances, this single fact would give us a trustworthy idea of the first cost of liquid air. Knowing as we do the cubic capacity of the air cylinder of Mr. Tripler's compressor, and accepting Mr. Tripler's own statement of the rate at which the liquid air is produced, it is easily demonstrable that of the air compressed to 2,500 pounds or so, not one twentieth of the weight of it is realized as liquid air. That is, of 20 pounds of air compressed, 19 pounds of the air are thrown away to satisfy the cooling conditions, and 1 pound of liquid air, or less, remains. This gives an idea of the power economy of liquid air so far as the production of the liquid is concerned.

"As to the development of power from liquid air, we only know that Mr. Tripler has used an unmeasured quantity of liquid air to cause a steam-engine to run without doing any appreciable or measured work. This simple experience and a restive imagination seem to be all the basis for the promises of the future wide use of liquid air for power development. If Mr. Tripler can give us any precise information at variance with the above, we will gladly welcome it and aid in its dissemination."

Another paper, *Electricity*, in criticizing the assertions already alluded to, says:

"We do not wish to place ourselves on record as doubting these statements if actually made by Professor Tripler, but could liquid-air engines be designed for practical use capable of accomplishing the above startling results the accepted doctrine of the conservation of energy would have to be discarded. Professor Tripler attributes this obtaining of a surplusage to the fact that when once the intense cold requisite for the liquefaction has been produced, so great a pressure on the air which is being forced into the liquefying machine is unnecessary, resulting in a saving in power. According to every known law, however, this saving in energy should be offset, and undoubtedly is, by an equal or greater loss of energy somewhere else, as a machine having an efficiency of 100 per cent. or over, if we except possibly refrigerating apparatus, has yet to be devised. That something can not be obtained for nothing in this world is generally conceded, and this applies equally as well to the generating of power as to the doing of work."

Mr. Tripler, however, refuses to take refuge behind the personality of his interviewer, and in a second interview, published in *The Evening Post* (New York, March 28), he repeats his assertions even more categorically. He says, as reported:

"'I find in this matter that I have been generally misunderstood. I don't claim to create energy, to make something out of nothing, to upset any of the laws of nature. I do say, tho, that the scientists have been wrong in some of their notions, and that they will have to change them. I assert that by the use of a given quantity of liquid air, substituted for steam power, I can make, and have made, larger quantities of liquid air. I use over and over again the liquid air employed in the making. It seems simple enough to me, and the principle is so simple that it ought to have been grasped by any scientific mind at once, but, to my surprise, it has not; what my critics say appears plausible, but in fact their contentions are all aside from the mark, for they have got hold of the wrong end of the proposition, and do not comprehend at all what I am about.'

"'Then [asks the reporter], whatever the *modus operandi* may be, you do distinctly claim that by the use of any given quantity of liquid air you can make a larger quantity?'

"'I positively and absolutely make that claim.'

"'You claim also that by the use of three gallons of liquid air you have produced ten?'

"'I have done that very thing,' replied Mr. Tripler with emphasis.

"'Does its success as a great revolutionizing agency in modern industry and life depend upon the production of larger quantities from given quantities?'

"'If I had not achieved the abolition of steam in the manufacture of liquid air I should have accomplished nothing. That is, altho liquid air might still be of use in some special applications—as, for instance, in surgery and medicine—it could not become the supreme and universal power-producer which I expect it to be.'

"'You believe it will supersede steam?'

"'I do—for the traction of railway trains, for the propulsion of ships, and for the operation of machinery in general. As a motive-power its advantages over steam are great. It will cost far less, it will save bulk and weight of plant and apparatus, it will be vastly more efficient.'"

The question, as has already been pointed out here, is distinctly one of fact. If Mr. Tripler can do what he asserts in the presence of the doubting Thomases and convince them that he has done it fairly, there will be no more caviling; but until a public demonstration takes place, they will probably not be won from their skepticism.

A Marine Brake.—The following extract from a recent report of H. Albert Johnson, United States Consul at Venice, appears in *The Marine Review*, Cleveland, Ohio, March 16: "The agent of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, in Venice, has brought to my notice an interesting series of experiments recently conducted at Fiume by the director of the Lloyd shipyards. The experiments tested the efficiency of an invention by a Hungarian engineer, Mr. Svetkovich, for stopping vessels under full steam. The Austrian Lloyd placed its towboat *Clotilde* at the disposal of the inventor, and three trials were made to test the invention under different conditions. This marine brake is a sort of parachute of fine spring-steel plates which, when out of use, fit into one another and hang above water. For the first trial, the apparatus was attached to the stern of the *Clotilde*, and the steamer put on full steam. When maximum speed was attained—in Austrian reckoning, 9 miles per hour

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—the retaining hook was released, and the parachute plunged into the water. With a scarcely perceptible shock the vessel came to a standstill in 30 feet. It was found, however, that the rods and guys supporting the brake were badly strained. If they had not yielded, the shock would have been much more severe. The fact that the supports did yield did not argue seriously against the efficiency of the brake, but was attributed to the provisional character of the arrangements. The second trial was designed to show how far the vessel would proceed when her engines were stopped at full speed, no brake being used. The distance was found to be 300 yards. The third trial measured the forward movement when the engines were reversed from full speed astern. This time the *Clotilde* stopped in 60 yards. While the second and third trials were in progress, the marine brake was refitted with more powerful supports, and a fresh experiment was made. This time the vessel stopped almost instantly. These results, while hardly to be considered valid for the powerful ocean-liners, with which the necessity for a quick stop is occasionally so crucial, indicate that an important principle has been introduced among marine safeguards. The Austrian Lloyd Company is awaiting with interest the results of an improvement which Mr. Svetkovich wishes to add to his device, and seriously contemplates equipping its great fleet with the useful apparatus."

EXPERIMENTS ON MODERN ORDNANCE.

THE conditions of modern gunnery are so different from those that obtained even a few years ago that artillerists are almost having to relearn the details of their profession. We give below translations of two very interesting series of experiments on modern guns, the first relating to the action of smokeless powder within the weapon and the second to the curious motion of the projectile just outside the muzzle. The first series is described in *La Nature* (Paris, March 4) by M. Pierre de Mériel as follows:

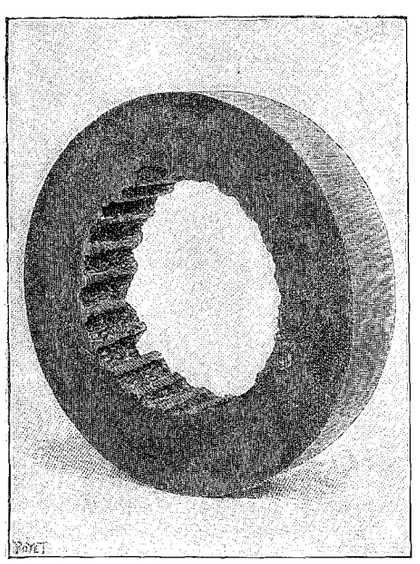


FIG. 1.—Section of Rapid-fire Gun.

"The substitution of smokeless powder for the old classic form has valuable advantages that have often been mentioned, such as suppression of the clouds of smoke, and progressive inflammation of the powder, causing greater velocity of the projectile. But all these smokeless powders—melinite, cordite, and the rest—have an inconvenient quality that we are beginning to find out more and more, as their use becomes more general; that is, they very rapidly eat away and render useless the bore of the gun in which they are employed.

"This question has already attracted attention for some time, and it merits study, for it is a very serious one; for instance, even in time of peace guns must be fired for practise, and this use rapidly deteriorates the most costly weapons without doing effective service. We can illustrate these facts by reproductions of photographs recently exhibited to the Iron and Steel Institute by Professor Roberts-Austen; they are pictures of the bore of a 120-millimeter rapid-fire gun of which a section was made about 12 feet from the muzzle. The first illustration represents the section under consideration, and notwithstanding the reduction in size, the erosion caused by the powder is seen very clearly. The second figure is a section at right angles to the axis of the gun, showing what remains of the original rifling; the dotted line *a*, *b* indicates the original rifled surface of the bore, and enables us to see what a considerable quantity of the metal has been cut away at *d* and *e* by the powder and its gases. The enlargement is 33 diameters. In Fig. 3, where the enlargement is the same, the erosions are shown in direct view; the light-colored portions correspond to the groove, and the dark part to the raised ridge of the rifling that gives the rotation to the projectile.

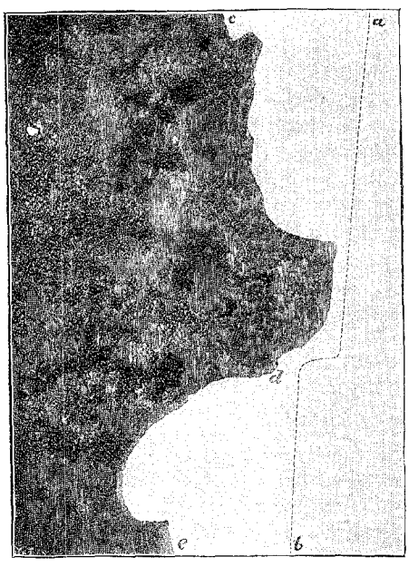


FIG. 2.—Section Across Axis of Gun; *a*, *b*, original outline.

"These photographs show the ravages that are made by smokeless powder; very noticeable effects of this kind are produced in the bores of guns even after five trial firings. In the piece shown in the photographs the English smokeless powder called 'cordite' was used; the metal of which it is composed was gun-steel of the ordinary type, containing about 3 per cent. of carbon and 6 per cent. of manganese, with a percentage of sulfur and phosphorus not exceeding 0.05 and of silicon not exceeding 0.15. The bore was annealed in oil after being raised to a temperature of 800°, and it was afterward heated to 500°.

"Those who have studied this question conclude in general that the most important factor is the mechanical treatment to which the metal has been subjected; but no means has yet been found to avoid the sudden elevation of temperature, followed by rapid cooling, which takes place at the moment of the explosion. This brings about in the metal changes that facilitate the mechanical action of the passage of the projectile."

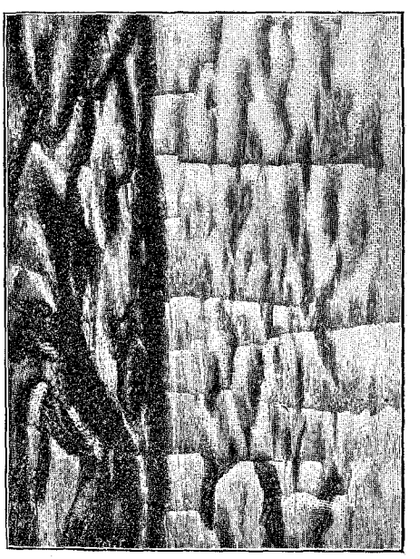


FIG. 3.—The Erosions Seen Directly.

In the same number of *La Nature* Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney of the French army writes of recent experiments in the initial movements of projectiles. It is an error, he says, to suppose that the projectile issues from the muzzle of the gun in a straight line. Its entrance into the open air is, on the contrary, in a very irregular path, and it does not proceed at all according to rule till it gets about 200 yards from the gun. The writer goes on to say:

"Experiments tried at Sevran-Livry, a few years since, under the direction of General (then Colonel) Sébert, enable us to follow this initial movement. The projectiles on leaving the muzzle

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

passed, every 25 yards, through sheets of light cardboard, and the positions of the holes, measured with precision, afforded the means of tracing the path.

"A series of shots, fired successively with a 47-millimeter [2-inch] rapid-fire gun, gave the results shown in Fig. 4.

These are the representations on a scale of one tenth of the path traversed, as it would have appeared to a spectator placed exactly behind the gun and able to follow the projectile in its rapid motion. The point *O* represents the muzzle of the piece, whence the projectile is launched into space, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are the points successively traversed in passing through the cardboard indicators.

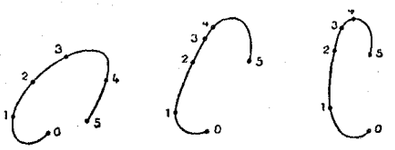


FIG. 4.

"The inspection of these figures, notwithstanding certain irregularities, shows that the supposed spectator would see a sort of spiral motion in the same direction as that of the hands of a watch. *This is the same direction as that of the rifling, in the guns that were used.*

"The experiments were continued under the same conditions with a revolving cannon of 37 millimeters [1½ inches], which differs from the preceding gun in having smaller caliber and a smaller initial velocity of the projectile (1,300 feet instead of 1,900).

"The trials were made with two tubes of the same revolving cannon and the different paths are shown in Fig. 5.

"The two chambers cause motions of an amplitude much greater than that of the rapid-fire gun, and, besides, each tube seems to have its particular curve; while in the first the projectile moves immediately downward from the muzzle, the second is characterized by a curious loop appearing in the upper part.

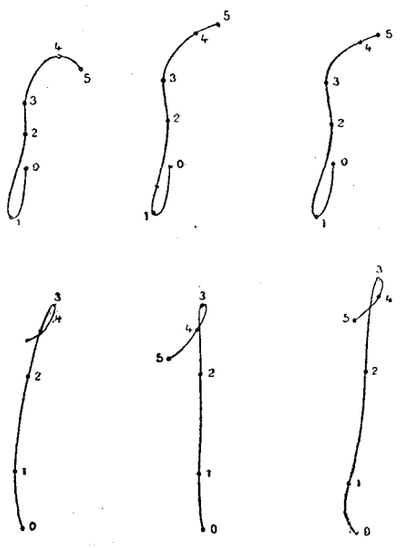


FIG. 5.

"We shall not touch on any theoretic consideration susceptible of explaining these unforeseen motions. We shall confine ourselves to saying that the deviation of the projectile as it issues from the gun, which acts like a sort of violent and swift snapping of a whip, seems due, in the opinion of most artillerists, to a vibratory condition developed in the cannon before the departure of the projectile. We may say that probably the muzzle of the gun, rapidly vibrating, deviates the projectile at the moment of issue."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW COFFEE.

UNDER this heading *The Medical Times* (March) tells us of a new kind of coffee, which possesses no injurious qualities while retaining all the delicious flavor of the ordinary berry. It says:

"It is an interesting fact that, chemically, milk and grape-juice are almost identical, and that the nutritive qualities of both are almost the same, a pint of each being equivalent to at least a pound of meat.

"In what is supposed to be the active principle of the two great domestic drinks of the world, coffee and tea, we find a like chemical similarity existing between caffein and thein, both to a certain extent stimulants, and both having the power of checking the waste of nutrition until the full power of the food has had time to exert its influence on the elements of life and strength. It is for this reason that the miner can accomplish so much hard work, when for breakfast at least his principal food is a pot of coffee and a crust of bread, and many a business man goes to his morning's work with no other nourishment than a cup of coffee and a roll.

"The action of tea and coffee, altho differing to a certain extent, yet undoubtedly reach their results through the same physiological line; the same as ignatia and nux vomica, the active principle of both of which is strychnin."

Recent investigations, *The Medical Times* goes on to say, show that the stimulating effect of coffee is only partially due to the 1 to 1.5 per cent. of caffein that it contains, much of the action being traceable to the aromatic substance that gives to the berry its odor and flavor after roasting. To quote again:

"A variety of coffee grows wild in the island of Bourbon, bearing the name of caffé marron, which, while it contains no caffein, still has to a certain extent the odor and the stimulating effect of the coffee of commerce. This coffee lacks much of the delicate and fragrant aroma of the best grades of coffee, but it must be remembered that the shrubs grow wild and have never had that cultivation so essential in developing the highest qualities of any product. In time, under proper cultivation, this, to us, new product may, and probably will, have the delicate flavor of much of the stimulating properties of our best grades of coffee, without any of their deleterious effects.

"The immense territory in the West Indies and the Philippine archipelago, which through the triumphs of our arms has recently been opened to a higher civilization and a more energetic progress, will yield a rich return in the products now confined to a limited area and daily becoming more important to the arts, the industries, and the food of the world. Not alone the coffee in its various varieties, with or without caffein, improved by culture, but the cinchona, the india-rubber, and many of our most valuable drugs, can be produced in as great abundance, and of as fine a quality in the territory now open or soon to be opened to our enterprises and industry, as in the narrow limit in which the produce has been confined.

"Both Cuba and the Philippine Islands will undoubtedly in time form independent governments, but into both will have been introduced the energy, the enlightenment of that American nation which broke the shackles of their slavery and their debasement, and rendered it possible for them to develop free institutions, and the general education of the people to develop the resources of a country the possibilities of which have no superior in the world."

THE RÔLE OF MICROBES IN DIGESTION.

THE part played by microbes in the processes of digestion, tho denied by many authorities, has now been proved beyond doubt to be an important one by recent German investigations, described in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 11). We translate below the most interesting parts of this description:

"Nencki maintained not only that digestion could take place without microbes, but also that it did so take place, and the experiments of Nuttall and Thierfelder supported this contention in part, for they proved that young animals could be brought up and kept for several days in conditions such that no microbe could penetrate into their intestinal canals, and that notwithstanding this they were nourished and increased in weight.

"This showed that these intestinal microbes are not necessary. . . . But Nuttall and Thierfelder neither proved nor asserted that these microbes were useless, and we may even conclude the opposite from their experiments, for the animals whose intestines were sterilized grew more slowly than normal animals. . . . Owing to these results, Max Schottelius, professor of hygiene in the University of Freiburg, was encouraged to try some new experiments, which he made under new and curious conditions."

The experiments of Professor Schottelius were made on chickens, which he attempted to hatch and raise under such con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ditions that they should be absolutely free from microbes. This was found to be very difficult, for even a newly laid egg may contain bacteria within the shell. We shall pass over the description of the elaborate precautions taken and proceed at once to the results, which were as follows:

"By comparing the experiments in which the sterilization of the digestive canal may be considered to be absolute, and arranging them according to the age when the chicken was killed for study, we may prepare a table showing the growth of the fowls raised under these conditions. Experiments made on ten birds show that the young fowl increases slowly in weight. The maximum increase is about 25 per cent. at the end of twelve days, and the absorption of water by the fowl of course accounts for some of this. Beyond the twelfth day there is diminution. During this same period, fowls raised and fed in the ordinary fashion grow regularly and by the twelfth day have increased 140 per cent., while at the seventeenth they have increased 250 per cent.

"We must conclude, then, that, at least in the case of the young fowl, bacteria are of great use in digestive work. This conclusion, big with consequences, applies, as we see, to foods—millet and albumin—for which digestive ferments exist normally in the intestinal canal of the young bird. Why do these ferments remain inactive? . . . It appears, so far as we may judge from experiments, that the secretion of digestive ferments is very slow during the first days of life, and that perhaps they are usefully replaced at this period by the secretions of the microbes, which are always ready and abundant.

"This idea is confirmed by the fact that in fowls fed in the ordinary manner we do not find bacteria before the thirty-sixth to the fortieth hour. Now during this period there is no increase of weight. It seems as if nutrition had not yet begun. The fowl behaves like a leguminous plant in a non-nitrogenous medium, before its roots have become covered with tubercles. When the bacilli appear . . . regular nutrition begins.

"It may be imagined, then, that the suppression of this microbian digestion during the first days of the fowl's life may be painful or disastrous to it. The presence of microbes in the intestinal canal is at that time useful or necessary. Later it becomes merely an aid; it may even be injurious if fermentation takes a bad direction and produces ferments or toxins hostile to the tissues. To sum up, our whole life implies the existence of a state of 'symbiosis' [condition of mutual assistance] with the occupants of our intestinal canal, and we can no longer deny the part they play in digestion; we should measure it and endeavor to aid or restrain it according to circumstances, to render it hygienic and cause it to contribute to health, instead of being the cause of both temporary derangements and chronic disorders, as is now often the case."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

IT is reluctantly admitted by an English technical paper, *Industries and Iron* (March 10), that this country now leads in technical education. The English, it says, used to be afraid of Germany, because of the superiority of her technical training. Now the United States is the nation that must be feared. Says this paper, in an editorial on "Technical Education in America":

"The emphasis given to the practical side of engineering studies differentiates, in a very marked manner, the engineering training in American technological institutions and German technical high schools. This, it is believed, has been and is greatly to the advantage of the former, so much so that instances are given in which firms formerly employing Germans in their technical departments, who have been trained in the technical high schools of Europe, had either superseded them altogether by graduates from the American engineering colleges, or placed them in inferior and less responsible positions. Convincing evidence [is] forthcoming of the high regard in which the training given in the technical schools and colleges is held, which indeed would seem to account for the abundance of the provision for industrial training, especially for those who aspire to become foremen, superintendents, or employers, and for the large number of young men who avail themselves of it, and complete it by twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, or even later. These colleges are graduating, to use an American expression, thousands of young men each year who are thoroughly capable technologists and engineers, and so vast are the resources of the great republic, so keen is their appreciation of their skill and knowledge, that there is no difficulty whatever in the technical student finding employment. . . . . .

"It would appear that the exact investigations carried on in the great laboratories of the chief engineering colleges, and the importance of the results derived thereform, have led to a recognition of their value and necessity in the workshop, with the result that those who have been trained in them are receiving corresponding appreciation. These facts should be noted by employers in this country, many of whom seem to view with considerable distrust the men who have received a scientific education. There is some truth in the remark that the greatest need is the education of the employers in the appreciation of the value of scientific training."

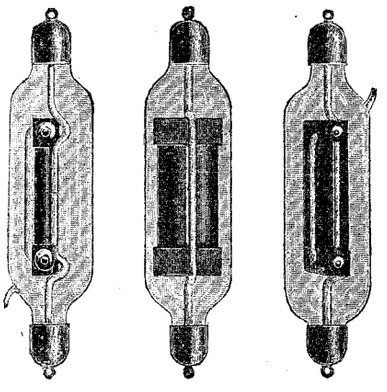
In connection with this subject the writer remarks that much of this excellence is due to the generosity of American donors. He says of this:

"It is sometimes said that when a man becomes rich in Britain, his ambition is to found a family, whereas in the United States, under similar circumstances, the ambition is to found a college or university."

A NEW TELEPHONE-TRANSMITTER.

THIS instrument, the invention of a Russian, is called a "mega-telephone-transmitter" because of the great distances over which speech may be carried by its means. It is thus described in *The Electrical Review:*

"The Kilduchevesky telephone-transmitter is a microphone enclosed in a vacuum or in an inert atmosphere so that powerful currents can, it is said, be used without injury to the contacts, atmospheric moistures, or other external causes of failure by which its efficiency might be impaired being excluded. The sealing of the microphone in a high vacuum or in an inert gas should apparently conduce to its uniform action and longevity.



THE KILDUCHEVESKY MEGA-TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER.

"The power of the current, it is stated, may be increased to any required extent without liability of oxidation of the contacts, as the latter are protected from moisture, dust, and from derangement, and no packing can, it is said, occur.

"The Kilduchevesky transmitter, we are informed by our London namesake, was successfully tested in Russia on overhead lines over distances up to 2,000 miles (a statement which is meaningless, as the gage of the wire is not given), and in England by Mr. A. R. Bennett on an artificial cable equivalent to a length of about 200 miles. . . . With an ordinary double-pole receiver conversation of any description could, it is said, be carried on without effort."

The following comment, from the source noted above, shows that electricians are receiving these statements with some caution:

"Tho we are not inclined to accept the eulogistic conclusions which (as usual) are come to as to the future of the transmitter, there appear to be points in its construction which make it worthy of attention. The use of a microphone in a vacuum, however, is not, we believe, by any means a novelty."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"AMERICANISM" IN EUROPE.

THE official condemnation of that tendency in the modern Roman Catholic church which is generally known as "Americanism" has been followed by a similar event in Europe. Professor Schell, of the University of Würzburg, whose books have in the last years attracted a great deal of attention, on account of his avowed purpose of uniting exact and impartial scientific research with fidelity to the church, has been condemned by the Congregation at Rome and his four chief works have been placed on the Index of prohibited books. In former months, leading Catholic papers of Germany, among them the *Germania*, of Berlin, and the *Volkszeitung*, of Cologne, the two most influential papers in the church of the Fatherland, had all along defended Schell and his teachings; but this did not save the learned Wurzburg professor. After some deliberation, this theologian has "recanted," expressing his reverence for and obedience to the teaching authority of the church. In the *Chronik*, of Leipsic (No. 10), is found quite a collection of opinions from Catholic and Protestant sources on this European counterpart of "Americanism," one of the most instructive of these being from the pen of one professing to be a liberal Catholic, who writes as follows:

"Since the year 1870, Catholic theology has shown beginnings of decay. The absolute victory of the principle of Ultramontanism had practically crushed out the spirit of independent research in the problems of scientific thought. However, efforts at a revival of the traditional scholarship of Catholicism were put forth at various places and among different nations. Historians, archeologists, exegetes, philosophers, and other learned men of the church joined together to effect a reconciliation between the traditional church and the teachings of modern science, and attempted to demonstrate that a person could be a good Catholic and a thorough modern scholar at the same time. In Germany, the theological faculties at Würzburg, Tübingen, and Freiburg led the way in this new departure. In other countries similar movements were inaugurated. In Paris, under the leadership of Duchesnes and Loisy, new Catholic schools of church historians and of biblical research were established. The young university in Washington joined the ranks of the hopeful protagonists of this agitation. The Benedictines even went to Cambridge in order to labor in connection with that university. French Dominican monks selected the Holy Land as the seat of their operations, engaged in the study chiefly of biblical manuscripts in the venerable libraries of that classic land. In fact, everywhere throughout the Catholic lands, with the sole exception of Italy, a new activity and a new scholarship of independence and self-assertion began to exhibit themselves.

"And what has become of it all? The bitter attacks made on German university professors who have made the least sign of independence in their researches are too well known to require a repetition. The ecclesiastical authorities all along the line have crushed out this spirit. In France, Duchesnes has long since ceased to deliver lectures on church history, and has been removed from his position as professor at the historic Saint Sulpice through the influence of the authorities who forbade church students to hear him. He has now entered the service of the state. He was without doubt the finest historical student that Catholic France has produced since the days of Mabillon. Loisy lost his position at the Institut Catholique and has been transferred to a cloister near Rome, where he reads masses for nuns. In America, a bitter fight was waged against the Catholic university at Washington, which has ended in the public condemnation of "Americanism." The condemnation of Professor Schell is the last example of this policy of stamping out independent thought. It is a full victory for the Jesuit order, which has been championing this crusade against all anti-traditional agitation."

Other Catholic writers are naturally of another mind. The *Germania* and the *Volkszeitung* simply make mention of the condemnation of Schell, but fail to comment further on a measure that they had evidently not expected. The *Reichszeitung*, of Bonn, has all along fought Schell, and demanded the very step that has been taken, while the *Kourier*, of Bavaria, has probably been the most pronounced champion of the professor. Nearly a year ago Bishop Korum, of Mayence, went to Rome with forty theses taken from Schell's books, for the special purpose of securing this action on the part of the congregation. At that time the *Germania* denied this mission of the famous prelate. It is announced that the congregation reached its decision as early as December 15, but that the Pope hesitated about confirming it before "Americanism" was condemned, and consistency demanded similar steps against Professor Schell. His books have been condemned *en bloc*, a step usually taken when the purpose is to crush a man and his position completely and thoroughly.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GROWTH OF PRO-JEWISH FEELING.

IT is an undoubted fact that there has been in recent years a distinct and notable tendency toward a better state of feeling between the Jews and Christians throughout the world. The persecution of Jews in Russia and the antisemite agitation in Austria and France seem to have promoted this kindly and fraternal feeling, partly, no doubt, because of the interest and sympathy which these persecutions have awakened. A marked instance of this change of attitude between Christians and Jews occurred at the recent dedication of a Jewish synagog in Bradford, Pa., when a sermon by a resident Episcopalian minister was one of the features. More recent than this was the address delivered by Bishop Ussher (Protestant Episcopal) before the Victoria Club, of Boston, in defense of Jewish national and individual character. Among other things Bishop Ussher said:

"I assert, and am prepared to defend the statement, that neither the Jew of the past nor the present deserves the hatred or contempt of the Gentile; literature has lied them into undeserved disrepute, and I go further to say that the senseless antagonism of Christianity, as represented by so-called Christians, is enough to make Him that sitteth in the heavens laugh, were it not for the cruel, unjust condition that is produced by the bigotry of ignorance and the senselessness of superstition. The world is coming under the influence of that grand idea of a universal brotherhood. The tide may rise and fall, but the ships of human righteousness will cross the bar and discharge their freight for the enrichment of the world, and the low tide will see them harbored at the wharf."

After reviewing the world-wide persecution of the Israelites as a race and in their national aspect, he said:

"I shall now enter a less traversed field, and I venture to say that the Jews would appear to the individual Gentile in quite a different light if he knew more about them. I ask you, Gentile Americans, Christians, and you Jewish-American citizens, what do you know of each other? What do you refined Christians know of your refined Jewish fellow-townsman and his family, or they of yours? Have you Gentiles entertained these Jews at your home, or they you at theirs? Is this loving your neighbors as yourself? Yet that is your duty. What is the reason for this social gulf? Simply lack of knowledge. Had you not better drop your prejudice and see for yourselves what the Jews really are. I tell you, your highly cultured people will find them equals in knowledge and refinement. Your kindly people, their equals in all that is good and true and pure. . . . . .

"Most people are inclined to regard the Jew as a merchant, a seller of something, a man lacking in love for country, art, and refinement. It is a very great blunder. He is no fonder of money than you and I are, and he is as fond of art as the best of us."

The American Hebrew (New York) comments on some of these incidents under the editorial heading "Coming to Our Rights." It says:

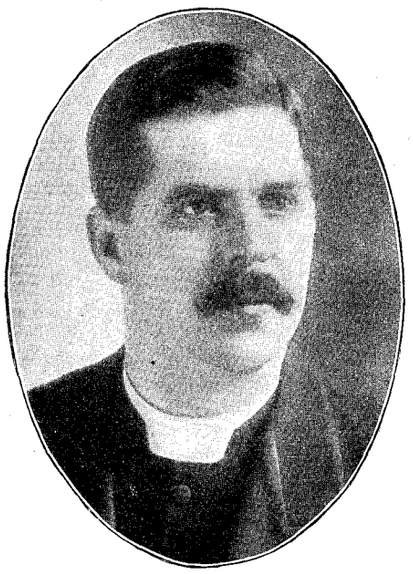
"Distasteful as it always has been to us to have Christian min-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

isters appear before Jewish audiences and pat us on the back, to tell us of the glories of our past, of our achievements in the present, and of the possibilities of our future, just so pleased are we when Christian ministers of their own volition undertake to place before their congregations facts concerning the Jews. The better knowledge of the Jew and Judaism that thus comes to our Christian brethren is well calculated to inspire them with a more cordial spirit toward their Jewish neighbors. It is very easy to say, as is usually said, that the Jew is exclusive, that he does not wish to associate with the Christian, but it requires very little study of human nature to be convinced that the approach between Jew and Christian must have its beginning with the non-Jew."

METHODISM AND THE BIBLE.

A RECENT address made by Rev. S. P. Cadman, D.D., before the Methodist Preachers' Meeting of New York, on the new scholarship in relation to the Bible, furnished occasion for a number of the daily papers to set forth the startling announcement that Dr. Cadman had renounced the authority of the Scriptures and had uttered other extreme and heretical opinions, all of which had been applauded by the three hundred Methodist ministers present, including Bishop Andrews. It appears, however, that Dr. Cadman's address was well within the lines of doctrines taught by the Methodist church and the evangelical churches generally, and that there was nothing heretical or sensational about it. In a subsequent interview, revised for THE LITERARY DIGEST by Dr. Cadman, he gave the substance of his address as follows:



REV. DR. S. P. CADMAN.

"I said, and I thoroughly believe, that the absolute inerrancy and infallibility of the Bible are no longer possible of belief among reasoning men. I did not try to reduce the infinite to a logical proposition. If you could get a fair understanding of the trend of religious thought to-day, it would make what is called Ingersollism seem archaic. He makes caricatures of Christianity, simply for the amusement of his audience. I never touched upon the age of Methuselah, the temptation of Eve, the Tower of Babel, the story of the Flood, and a dozen other disputed biblical traditions. I did talk about Jonah and the whale. I quoted Ewald, Neander, and Bleek, touched upon the various explanations they had to offer; said that I could not accept their opinions as conclusive, and defined my personal position as one of suspended judgment. I assert that the ssential portion of Christianity is not in any book or creed, but in the personality of Jesus Christ as the revelation of God. Everything else in the Bible is subordinate to His life and teachings. Half the pages of the Old Testament are of unknown authorship, and the New Testament contains contradictions."

The Christian Advocate (Methodist, New York) states editorially the position taken by Mr. Cadman as follows:

"The subject under discussion was in part whether the Bible was absolutely infallible in science and in matters that did not relate to the purpose for which the revelation was given, and in this sense the speaker took the ground that the Bible is not inerrant or infallible; that the writers used the current knowledge of the time for illustration or incidental reference. The ground was also taken that the inspiration is not verbal, as was held by many in former times; that it was an inspiration received from God, of truth expressed according to the character and temperament of the writers. It was maintained that all parts of the Bible are not equally inspired, and that it is the right of the critical student to determine the respective values by comparing them with the fuller light given in the revelation of Jesus Christ. The general tenor of the paper was reverent, and a more glowing eulogy of the historic Christ, and a more ardent statement of faith in him as the world's only source of light, truth, and salvation, has rarely been heard. The paper also took the ground that the inspired compilers of the earlier parts of the Scripture made use, in part, of preexisting sacred writings."

This statement, comments *The Outlook*, shows that Dr. Cadman agrees with the advanced constructive critics; and it goes on to remark:

"He was not irreverent; he was not destructive; and yet he clearly recognized the problem which presses upon all intelligent students of the Bible. If we might be permitted to make a suggestion, it would be that such a paper might appropriately be followed by another on the process by which the canon of Scripture was determined. The reception of this paper shows that there is in the Methodist communion a large number of people who would be almost panic-stricken by such a simple statement of facts concerning the Bible as all scholarly students accept, and, on the other hand, that there are many among the ministry and professors of the Methodist Episcopal church whose eyes are open, and who are not at all afraid to tell the people the conclusions to which a reverent and thorough study of the origins of the sacred Scriptures inevitably lead."

Referring to the alleged heresy of Dr. Cadman, *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) says that it is "not at all disturbed," but attributes it all "to the vaporings of a secular reporter's imagination." As to the views expressed by Dr. Cadman, it says:

"Methodism is not committed to the unwise and non-progressive attitude concerning inspiration which has so embarrassed certain other churches. We hold that 'the Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation,' and we leave matters of secondary consideration for time, knowledge, and earnest search to determine according to the facts. Let us rest there. The Word of God standeth as firm as the everlasting hill. All that is not the Word of God may perish when it pleases."

Zion's Herald (Methodist Episcopal, Boston) treats the matter in the same spirit. It says there was "no reason for a panic" over Dr. Cadman's utterances. They indicated no lapse of faith from Methodist theology and opinions. It then proceeds to say for itself:

"*Zion's Herald* has aimed from the first to be entirely frank with its readers and to acquaint them with all the results of biblical research. It is a reprehensible mistake to rule these vital subjects out of the columns of the Methodist press and to treat conscientious and devout investigation as if it were wrong and heretical. Such a purpose will end only in humiliating failure. Truth can neither be strangled nor smothered.

"The Bible is the livest and most agitating of books. It is the leaven that is constantly working in and upon the human mind. Its truths must be turned over and readjusted to every new generation. The results of the profound and universal study of this Book are in the air. Our ministers, especially our young men and those older men who are intellectually receptive and studious, are familiar, as they ought to be, with the results of this searching scrutiny. That is why the three hundred ministers applauded Dr. Cadman's especially frank and honest utterances. It is useless, as it is insincere, to try to check this devout study of the Scriptures, or to brand it as something wrong. It will go on, for it is God's purpose that it go on. Out of it there will come a simpler, more inspiring, and more conquering faith. Let any man beware lest in this matter he be found fighting against God. Tolerance is the essence and spirit of Methodism. Wesley was the most tolerant of men. He discarded the old interpretation to make room for a clearer and better view. He was not afraid of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

truth, nor even of error, for he had undoubted faith that truth, in the clash of a living conflict, would conquer. Let the followers of Wesley to-day be as tolerant, as studious, as loyal to the truth as they find it, as he was. Let this friction over variant opinions, in non-essentials, cease."

ST. PAUL'S PERSONAL QUALITIES.

REV. DR. HENRY M. VAN DYKE, speaking of three recent and important books relating to the Apostle Paul, says that one result of reading them is a conviction that Paul never has been, and probably never can be, completely explained in a book. What is the secret, Dr. Van Dyke asks, of "the abiding interest of his personality, which has drawn men of all temperaments and schools, for seventeen centuries, to the study of his brief writings and the meager story of his life, and which makes him to-day one of the living and dominant figures on the stage of human thought?" And he finds the answer to this question in the superlative greatness of Paul's character. According to Dr. Van Dyke, the personal influence of Paul ranks second, in breadth as well as in depth, only to the personal influence of Christ. He is the fit apostle of Christianity as the universal religion.

REV. DR. HENRY M. VAN DYKE.

Dr. Van Dyke discovers the greatness of Paul's character to be chiefly constituted of two elements: first, the extraordinary many-sidedness of his nature; and, second, the absolute singleness of his purpose. The writer continues (*The Outlook*, March 18):

"The many-sidedness of his nature was the secret of his freedom and breadth of access to the human field. The singleness of his purpose was the secret of his intensity and continuity in conveying the divine force. The union of both elements was the double secret of his unparalleled influence in the world. . . . Many-sidedness is not the same thing as versatility. Versatility is a form of cleverness. Many-sidedness is an endowment of greatness. No man ever had more of it than Paul; and no man ever made better use of versatility in its service.

"It was by no means an accident that he was the possessor of a threefold citizenship. It was a symbol of his nature. He was a Roman citizen, in full touch with the civilizing and unifying force of empire. He was a citizen of Tarsus, one of those prosperous and active Greek communities in Asia Minor in which the arts of life flourished and the culture of the individual was dominant. He was also a birthright member of the Jewish nation, 'a Hebrew *sprung from* Hebrews.' The triple forces of human civilization —the racial instinct, the individual impulse, and the power of imperial organization—were all familiar to him, and for each of them he had comprehension and sympathy.

"All forms of life interested him. He was a private workman, a tent-maker, able to earn his living by his trade; and he understood the ambition of industry, which seeks liberty to do its own work quietly and to enjoy the fruits of its labor (1 Thess. iv. 11). He was an orator; and he understood the temper and significance of that most social of all arts, which aims first at winning the sympathies of other men in order that afterward it may influence their actions (1 Cor. i. 17; xiv. 19). He was an organizer of new provinces in a universal empire; and he understood the passionate desire of the builder in spiritual things to do his work thoroughly, from the foundation upward (Rom. xv. 20).

"Paul was characteristically a city man. If there was any side on which his interest was defective, it was the side that looked toward nature. His illustrations were not drawn from birds and flowers, but from civic entertainments, national games, social relations, religious ceremonials, and military conflicts. Yet even in regard to nature he had a profound feeling for her deeper aspects."

Dr. Van Dyke speaks of Paul as "a tremendous logician—in streaks"; and goes on to say:

"Paul's mysticism is the safeguard of his logic; and his intense practicality is the safeguard of his mysticism; and his broad, warm, sympathetic humanity is the safeguard of his practicality. He believed that his doctrine was from God. Therefore he preached it with absolute authority, as a divine revelation. But he believed quite as firmly that his doctrine was for man. Therefore he preached it with constant reference to the unalterable facts of human nature, as the sure way of spiritual elevation for manhood. He held that truth must make for goodness. Whatever did not make for goodness he instantly refused to accept as truth.

"Nothing is more beautiful, or more wonderful, in the character of Paul than the breadth of interpretation which he gave to the idea of divine revelation. He recognized it, not only in the utterances of the prophets, but also in the events of human history, in the processes of nature, in the aspirations of the ethnic religions, and in the universal conscience of man. He seemed to wander up and down the world, looking always and everywhere for the relics of the divine image in human nature, seeking among the ruins for gold and silver and precious stones which he might bring together and build upon the new and eternal foundation. . .

"Paul's teaching amounts to this. We are not saved through law; we are saved through life. Life does not mean outward obedience. That is only the shell of life. Real life means faith and hope and love. The only source of this life is in God. Christ alone brings this life near to us, makes it accessible, sweeps away all hindrances, and invites us to enter into it by giving ourselves entirely to Him. To live, according to Paul, means to believe in Christ, to hope in Christ, and to love Christ, because He is the human life of God."

"THE COMEDY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

MR. W. H. MALLOCK has written, under this title, a paper in which he devotes himself to the "self-contradictory nonsense" contained in *Science and Health*, the text-book of the Christian Scientists. This book was written by Mrs. Baker G. Eddy, of Massachusetts, the founder and head of the Christian-Science movement, who "discovered" her remarkable system of religion in 1866. Mr. Mallock calls attention to the curious fact that most of the converts to Christian Science belong not to the poorer, but to the richer and educated classes. Before taking up the inconsistencies of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, as set forth in her book, he states briefly the claims of Christian Science as follows (*The National Review*, March):

"All disease is an affection of the mind, not of the body, and has no meaning except as related to mind, just as color has no meaning except as related to the eye. Matter in itself can feel neither pain nor pleasure. . . . Ordinary medicine, therefore, attacks disease at the wrong end. It attacks the body, which is the symptom of the evil; not the mind, which is the cause. Christian Science teaches us to go direct to the mind; and as a practical system of therapeutics, it comes to this—that the only true medical treatment consists in persuading the sufferer to realize that his sufferings arise from his own belief in them; . . . and that if he will but disbelieve in their existence, they will forthwith cease to exist. . . . . .

"But the claims of Christian Science do not end here. It claims that by showing disease to have its source in the human mind, it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

liberates us from the necessity of ascribing it to an act of God; it thus removes the old difficulty which has troubled mankind till now of reconciling the existence of evil with God's power and goodness, and is giving back God to countless souls that had lost Him."

Mr. Mallock is aware that the adherents of this belief quote many instances of diseases healed and spiritual life restored by the Christian-Science treatment. He is willing, so far as his present argument is concerned, to admit that all these cases are genuine. "All that will be pointed out to those who believe in them is that, let these facts be never so true and striking, Christian Science as an explanation of them is demonstrably a mass of nonsense." The following extracts will give the substance of Mr. Mallock's paper; his quotations are, in every instance, from *Science and Health:*

"She [Mrs. Eddy] starts with insisting on the old philosophic truism that matter, *as we know it*, exists in our minds only. She admits, too, that it exists thus in the mind not of one man alone, but of all men. But while admitting that it has an existence outside the mind of the individual, she maintains that it has no existence outside the minds of the human race. 'Mind is all,' she says; 'matter is nought.' 'Matter is nothing but an image in mortal mind.' 'Mortal mind' imagines that the body is something external to itself—a something with which it is connected, and 'whose organs it claims to govern.' 'But,' says Mrs. Eddy, 'this so-called Mind is a liar.'

"The profane reader will naturally here ask how, if 'Mind is "all," and is yet at the same time "a liar,"' Mrs. Eddy proposes to justify the ways of God to man, since another of her propositions is that this 'Mind' which is 'all' 'is God'? The way, however, in which she eludes this apparent difficulty forms one of the most important and impressive parts of her system.

"Mind, she says, is of two kinds. Mind properly so called is a transcendental, omnipotent, omnipresent principle of good. It is 'life, truth, love, soul, spirit, God,' all of which names are, she says, 'divine synonyms' for it. But in addition to this Mind there exists a something which the poverty of language obliges us to call Mind also, but which nevertheless does not deserve the name. She calls it, therefore, '*Mortal Mind*' for want of a better expression. And what, according to Mrs. Eddy, may *Mortal Mind* be? Just as Mind is but another name for truth, so is *Mortal Mind* but another name for error. And what is error? It is a belief in the objectivity of matter. *Mortal Mind*, therefore, is that element in the human consciousness which produces and supports a belief in the externality of the material world and itself manufactures the evil of which it believes matter to be the cause. Thus, according to Mrs. Eddy's philosophy, the universe consists of three things: Mind or God, which is the principle of truth; *Mortal Mind*, which is the principle of error; and man, who is *tertium quid* mysteriously compounded of the two. Man is partly divine; indeed, his function in the scheme of things is, in virtue of the Mind, or divine element in him, 'to express God.' And so much importance does Mrs. Eddy attach to this stupendous truth that she does not flinch from saying that God's existence depends on man's, 'for if ever there was a moment when man expressed not this perfection he could not have expressed God; and there would have been a time when God was without entity—Being.'"

The tyranny exercised over the individual by the error abiding in the "mortal mind" of the race is illustrated in Mrs. Eddy's explanation of the effects of poison:

"If a dose of poison is swallowed through mistake, and the patient dies, even tho the physician and the patient are expecting favorable results, does belief, you ask, cause this death? Even so; and as directly as if the poison had been intentionally taken. In such cases *a few persons* believe the poison swallowed by the patient to be harmless; but the *vast majority* of mankind, tho they know nothing of this particular case and this special person, believe the arsenic, the strychnin, or whatever the drug used, to be poisonous, for it has been set down as a poison by Mortal Mind. The consequence is that the result is controlled by the majority of opinions outside, not by the infinitesimal minority of opinions in the sick-chamber."

For the same reason, Mrs. Eddy says, Christian Science is as yet incompetent to deal with broken bones. Mr. Mallock does not find this altogether convincing. Taking her doctrines as they stand, however, and observing the manner in which she herself applies them to practical life, Mr. Mallock says that we will find Mrs. Eddy her own most trenchant critic. He quotes from her book the following statements: "The blood, the heart, the lungs, the brain, have nothing to do with life." "The human mind has no control of what is termed the human mechanism." "The human mind has no power to kill. . . . Fear never stifled Being and its actions." Yet in another part of the same book she tells of "a gentleman who died of cholera" simply from fear arising out of a false belief "that he had slept in a bed in which a cholera patient had died." To quote Mr. Mallock again:

"Is it possible that any educated human being can believe in a woman who, having said, as we have just seen, in one page of her book, that 'the blood, heart, lungs, brain, have nothing to do with life,' exclaims with exultation, as she does five pages farther on, that Christian Science 'changes the secretions, expels humors, relaxes rigid muscles,' and 'that even what is called the lost substance of the lungs has been restored by it?'—who in one place denounces the absurdity of thinking that the human spirit can be subject to 'the operations of a nerve,' exclaiming, 'Think of it! The intellectual, the moral, the spiritual—yea, Mind—subjected to non-intelligence!'—and in another place declares that whisky 'victimizes the race,' and turns 'men and women into loathsome sots'? Is it possible that even Mrs. Eddy's disciples can regard the reasoning of their revered mother as anything better than the frantic logic of Bedlam?

"Let us turn to another point. We have already seen how she explains the operation of poison. Arsenic and strychnin kill, she says, not because there is really any deadly property in themselves, but because the belief that there is on the part of the majority of mankind has put this property into them. And yet it is one of Mrs. Eddy's main contentions that, tho the poisons which men believe in will, because of men's belief in them, kill, the medicines which men believe in are absolutely powerless to cure. . . . . .

"The truth is that their priestess throughout her book is using terms which she has never defined about subjects which she has never understood, and is thus able to insist alternately on opposite lines of thought because she has grasped the meaning of neither; and it will be found that while imagining herself a philosophical disbeliever in matter she has really all the crude and credulous materialism of a child."

If the reader does not perceive the truth of this last statement, Mr. Mallock asks him to turn from Mrs. Eddy's treatment of the human body to her treatment of the material universe. Matter, according to her teaching, is the product not of God's mind but of man's. She even asserts that the day will come when the agriculturist will produce his crops independently of times and seasons. Yet in the same paragraph she states that the seasons will continue to come and go, following some divine and persistent law. This confusion of thought is pointed out by Mr. Mallock in the following passage:

"When she applies her own logic to practical life, the only kind of matter which she really thinks of as illusory is the body of man, the contents of the druggists' shops, and also, it appears, of the bakers'. Everything else for her is as real as for a child or savage. Thus the 'earth's diurnal rotation' is, she informs us, 'one of the everlasting facts'; and more remarkable still, while corn is merely an illusion of Mortal Mind, 'the sweetness of the clover' and 'the breath of the new-mown hay,' which doctors 'profanely' say produce hay fever, are in reality nothing less than the actual 'smile of God.' Let me present her followers with one more jewel from her casket of divine truth. The unreality of the material senses, she is contending, is proved by our every-day experience. Here, she tells us, is an overwhelming example of the fact. When the so-called material eye looks out on a wet day it sees no sign or hint of anything but an eternal downpour. 'But the barometer—that little prophet of storm and sunshine—denying the testimony of the senses, points to fine weather in the midst of moist clouds and drenching rain.'"

The logic of a woman who, says Mr. Mallock, in propounding a philosophy of the non-existence of matter, accepts the quicksilver in the barometer as a reality which rebukes materialistic vision, calls for no comment. Yet the fact remains that men and women among the most highly educated classes in England and America are in growing numbers professing themselves serious believers in the doctrines of this woman.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT THE WORLD ABROAD HEARS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

SOMEHOW there do not seem to be any regular war correspondents of European papers with the American forces at Manila, that species of journalism being represented entirely by the reporters of American papers. Letters from private individuals, however, find their way into print. They all agree that the only and all-sufficient reason we have for forcing the Filipinos to submit to the rule of American officials in preference to their own is our superior strength, and that we can not attain our object until we have exterminated the civilized section of the Philippine inhabitants, the Tagales. There seems to be no doubt in the mind of any foreigner resident in the Philippines that the people there wanted peace with America, and would accept a protectorate which allows them to manage their own affairs; and it is pointed out that the Tagales established order at Iloilo as well as at the other coast towns attacked by the Americans. The determination of the Filipinos to resist subjection is described as much more general than we in the United States are willing to believe. The writer of a letter published in the *Kurier*, Nuremberg, says:

"The natives are very much embittered. The coast towns are laid in ruins by the Americans, and the conflagration caused by their bombardments are very destructive. The Filipinos have over a hundred American prisoners in their power. If these are shot, the Americans need not complain, for people are shot by them on the mere suspicion of sympathizing with the rebels. Certain it is that the most deadly feud exists now between the two nations, for the Malays do not easily forgive."

Professor Blumentritt, who is still in communication with the Filipinos, writes as follows in the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin:

OUCH! I'VE GOT HIM!
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

"The Americans certainly are themselves responsible for their troubles. They failed to know their own mind, incredible as it may seem, and the Filipinos were neither told what to expect nor consulted. The Filipinos are certainly underrated. They have a government, and it has shown great moderation. With great difficulty they maintained friendly relations, evacuating parts of Manila stormed by them, even at the risk of exciting the suspicions of their own men. The Filipino press demanded independence, but its tone was free from that nastiness which, for instance, characterizes the American jingo papers when referring to Germany. Wisdom, moderation, caution were on the side of the Filipinos, ignorance and indiscretion on the part of the Americans. So sure are the latter of having obtained territory which they may exploit without the slightest consideration for its inhabitants, that the very Philippine commission is only an agent of the trusts. These hopes of exploitation will not be realized. The Filipinos are anything but meek little lambs to be shorn at the pleasure of the purchaser. Instead of peace and prosperity, the American occupation means destruction of commerce and perpetual war. That is the humor of it."

On the other hand, von Brandt, German ex-minister to China, points out that the Filipinos will find it very difficult to oust the Americans. "The Americans," he writes in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, "are much more energetic and much less considerate than the Spaniards, as their treatment of the American Indians shows. One need only think of the fate of the civilized Cherokees, who were driven out of their territory because the Americans wanted it. The time will come when the Filipinos will wish back the Spaniards." The English already complain of the destruction of their trade. "No good will come of trying to force the situation," writes a British naval surgeon to the London *Outlook*, "as the chief towns are mainly occupied by English, and nearly the whole of the trade of the Philippines is English. The rebels will fight to the end, but to level the chief sea towns will do no harm to them and every harm to the English who occupy them." The Hongkong correspondent of the same paper says:

"The Filipinos actually conquered the islands from Spain, and drove the remaining Spanish troops into Manila, when they hemmed them in, and practically handed them over to the United States troops and fleet. The natives could have finished up the war themselves, but acted in this latter part of the campaign with their American allies, who, they claim, came to give them their freedom. After Manila was *captured*—which was done *pro forma*—by the United States troops, the natives naturally looked for some recognition at the hands of the Americans, but found to their surprise that it was not forthcoming. They were utterly ignored, and thus the first seeds of distrust of the United States were sown."

The correspondent hopes that "in the interest of trade (which will be disorganized), no war of extermination will take place." The Hongkong *Telegraph* says:

"The Filipinos having risen against the Americans, the United States are placed in even a worse position than that occupied by Spain prior to the outbreak of the war. They have, it is true, taken over the islands from Spain, but, in a sense, they were not Spain's to sell, for the Filipinos, in the interim between the signing of the protocol and the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, have successfully dealt the deathblow to Spanish authority in the Philippines and have obtained command of practically the whole country with the exception of Manila and Cavite. . . . This conquest of the Spaniards has not, it appears, been accomplished by the Filipinos on behalf of the United States."

Some Japanese suggest mediation such as was offered by the United States to Spain and Cuba before the Spanish-American War, and for the same reasons. The *Hochi Shimbun*, Tokyo, expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

As a friendly power, whose trade is destroyed in the Philippines, and in consideration of the fact that the disturbance of a long struggle takes place before Japan's very door, the Government of the Mikado should mediate between the warring parties, especially as such mediation would be entirely unselfish and remove the distrust with which the people of Japan are regarded.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Filipinos do not aim at complete independence, and the Americans do not wish to conquer them entirely, according to their own showing; all that is necessary is to point out the "golden middle," and Japan is well qualified to do so.

The *Epoca*, Madrid, wonders what keeps the Americans from conquering the Philippines. "They have more troops at hand than Spain ever had, they are not hampered by foreign interference, they are opposed only by a few adventurers, as they claim, yet they are not as successful as the Spaniards, who had to fight the United States and their own colonies at the same time."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

THE German Government acknowledges that Consul Rose acted in violation of the Berlin Treaty when he prevented Chief Justice Chambers from holding court; but Germany insists that Mr. Chambers himself was the cause of all the trouble in Samoa, and that, unless he is recalled, Consul Rose will remain. The Germans in Samoa, who greatly preponderate, not only in point of numbers but in wealth and influence, object very strongly to British or American rule, and the German Government can not afford to ignore them. Meanwhile, until Dr. Solf, the new president of the Apia municipal council, has arrived at his post, Mataafa remains king. The overwhelming majority are on his side, despite the fact that the English missionaries promised British protection to all who would join their candidate, Tanu. Mataafa, according to the correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, has done anything but merit dethronement. This correspondent says:

"The Mataafa party had promised that no white man would be touched if they minded their own business. The captain of the British ship *Porpoise* nevertheless threatened to take part in the fray if the natives approached the English missions. The Samoans, however, took the advice of the Germans and did not give the English the opportunity they desired. No white man has been interfered with, and it has not been necessary to land an armed detachment from the German ship. The German sailors came ashore on leave unarmed as usual; the English have an armed force—forty-two men—at their consulate, and their sailors are refused leave to go on shore."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The representatives of the three treaty powers will settle the matter probably in Washington. It is certain, however, that a one-sided settlement will not be tolerated by Germany. For all his politeness, von Bülow is firm on this point. If Germany is to subject her officials to an inquiry, Great Britain and the United States must do the same."

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says Mr. Chambers must be made to explain his extraordinary conduct, especially for his pretending to force the choice of the English missionaries upon the Samoans under pretense of guarding the interests of Germany, while opposing the Germans and seeking to create an agitation which is to end in the Americans making a present of their interest to Great Britain. The *Dresdener Nachrichten* is pleased to find that the German-Americans, who demand justice for the Filipinos, also expect the people of their own race to be treated fairly. It is not, however, American prestige that has suffered most in Germany, but British prestige, as the American representatives in Samoa are regarded as mere tools in the hands of the astute English. The *Kolonial Zeitung* says:

"The careful and conciliating, yet firm and patriotic, policy of the imperial Government does not permit us to doubt that Germany will ultimately be the gainer from an affair in which German officials have been accused, and accused unjustly, perhaps. The systematic lying of English and American journalists will not be permitted to create trouble between two powers which have no reason to become estranged."

The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, believes that Great Britain will find it very difficult to explain away her attitude when she endeavors to obtain concessions from Germany, and adds:

"In this Samoan question Great Britain uses the same tactics with regard to the United States and Germany which she has used toward France and Germany. Bismarck has always clearly pointed out that England holds her own by the policy of *divide et impera*. Germany must remember this, and be careful to stand by Russia rather than England. German and English interests are more likely to clash than German and Russian interests."

The English press has already begun to drop Judge Chambers, and no more is heard of the necessity of purely British rule in Samoa. The London *Times* does not see how the United States can refuse to dismiss Chambers, especially after that famous letter. *The Outlook*, perhaps the most chauvinistic weekly in England, says:

"The excellent relations which exist between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany elsewhere in the world are the best guaranty that the divergence of interests at Samoa, where all three meet but do not mix, will not be allowed to imperil peace. The state of things which began early in January over the election of a new king can only be described as anarchy, in which the anarchists are the representatives of the three great powers. How to secure good government in these islands is a problem which the combined statesmanship of London, Berlin, and Washington has yet to solve. At present they have secured an armed truce, and no more."

The Auckland, New Zealand, *News* thinks that, under the present convention, Judge Chambers's decision, be it just or unjust, must be carried out, and regards a modification of the treaty necessary. It says:

"It is stated that the difficulty has been settled on the basis of the maintenance of the convention. But the carrying out of the convention means the placing of Malietoa on the throne in pursuance of the decision of the chief justice delivered under its provisions. Are the treaty powers to land a force and drive Mataafa

OH, YOUR MAJESTY! HOW CAN AN ANGEL OF PEACE BE SO CRUEL!
—*Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and his people out of Apia? This would involve the maintenance of a force there to prevent any attack. Besides, it must be clear to all that 'the maintenance of the convention' means the risk of the recurrence of such events as we have just had, and the prevention of any progress for Samoa. An earnest attempt should be made to solve the difficulty in some other way."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE.

NEARLY all European countries are subject to the spy scare. France mutters something about the British Secret Service, whose mythical agents are glorified in English Sunday papers and "penny dreadfuls" as patriotic gentlemen engaged in a dangerous and difficult task. English papers complain of the dishonorable conduct of the Russians who endeavor to discover the weaknesses of British armaments by unfair means. The Germans profess to notice an increase in the number of French and Russian beauties of doubtful reputation who draw Prussian officers into the maelstrom of *rouge et noir* to obtain military secrets from the ruined gamblers. Considering Russian spies in England, *The Morning Post*, London, says:

"We know that a party of Russian officers of high rank and of semi-English nationality (more shame to them) have quite recently visited England on a secret mission to acquire information, charts, and plans, relative to English and other concessions both in Persia and Arabia, to study railroad plans, to visit Paris in order to raise a large loan and to obtain French support, whereupon they will build a gigantic railway through Russia, Turkestan, Persia, and Arabia to the Red Sea, where a naval station will be established. Are Englishmen contemptibly apathetic, are they culpably ignorant, or is it a case of 'Quos deus vult perdere prius dementat'? Whether we are Jacobites or Hanoverians, Romanists or Protestants, let us unite in putting our foot down upon Russia's brazen-faced impudence and tyranny. . . . If the morals of England, France, and America have been undermined (and nobody out of Bedlam can assume to the contrary), we have to thank Russia's agents and spies and their diabolical methods."

The French are no less convinced that his satanic majesty of the nether regions has his terrestrial headquarters in the British Foreign Office, whence he sends out his agents. The *Petit Journal*, Paris, says:

"For years the French ports have been under foreign surveillance. The methods are simple enough. Under pretense of watching for criminals coming from England, a number of British detectives have been settled in France. They are received everywhere, and see things which are hidden from the view of simple French citizens. Ostensibly the British detective is on the lookout for pickpockets; in reality he is a well-paid spy, and the information obtained by him must hurt the French navy immensely in case of a war, especially as these spies have everywhere engaged agents who belong to neutral nations and can not be expelled from France. The same system of espionage is carried on in Belgium, Holland, and Germany. In Germany, however, the English spies are watched and the authorities are not half so obliging to them as the French."

The German general staff profess to attach little value to secret-service espionage, and the maxim of Frederick the Great that ability and training are worth more than all secret armaments is quoted in support of this attitude. The chief objection to the foreign spy is not that he would discover much, but that he often ruins promising young officers in the hope of discovering something. How doubtful is the value of the information obtained by secret-service agents is illustrated by the reminiscences of an occasional French spy who describes his experiences as follows in the *Journal*, Vienna:

"Shortly after the Franco-German War, when France still hoped for speedy revenge, the French general staff maintained a complicated system of espionage in Germany, but the information obtained was of little value. The Poles then living in Germany sided with France and formed a secret-service bureau, headed by the poet Kraszewski. A young Austrian, poor but of exceedingly good connection, was approached by Kraszewski to obtain information. The young man hardly understood what was required of him and told his best friend, a German actor, about the matter, introducing him to the Polish agent. The upshot was that both were engaged to obtain information. On second thought, however, they were frightened at the risk they ran, and told von Madia, the chief of the Berlin police, of their engagement; von Madia told Bismarck. 'Fine!' said the Iron Chancellor, 'the French shall have all the information they want.' Plans were supplied the young men, who lived like lords with French money, for the French officers were not slow in discovering that the information obtained was prepared by officers of high intelligence. And so it was, but intentionally falsified. 'We made money in this way until 1884, when Kraszewski was arrested, but not through us. No doubt, however, the French continue to receive such *dossiers*. Much good will it do them!'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

THE Shanghai and Hongkong Bank, having obtained the concession for connecting Tientsin, Shanhaikwan, and New-chwang by rail, invited capitalists in England to subscribe. To guarantee that the venture would be a paying one, it was to be under the protection of the British Government. Nobody seemed to know exactly to what extent Great Britain would exercise this protectorate, and as Russia is already pretty firmly established in Northern China, she warned the Chinese Government that no infringement of her own interests would be tolerated. The result was that the rights of the shareholders in the concession have been more clearly defined. The road is to be built for a mortgage on its earnings south of the Great Wall, and a British engineer and accountant is to control it. To this, it seems, the Russian Government has now consented, and the fact is commented on by the British press as a great victory over Russia. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Lord Charles Beresford has told us that the main point in the present situation is that China is afraid of Russia and is not afraid of us. That is a situation that must be changed if we are to maintain our position in the East. Russia will keep her pledges then, when she finds that breaking them means war; and when that fact has been impressed on Russia we shall find no difficulty whatever in keeping China to her 'binding engagements.'"

The Scotsman, Glasgow, thinks Russia deserves to be beaten, because Russia's policy is a very selfish one. The paper adds:

"The most irritating and disturbing aspect of Russia's policy at Peking is that while promoting Russian interests, often to the detriment of the interests of China, she has set herself systematically to oppose and prevent other nations, and more particularly the British, from obtaining their share of the commercial privileges which China was prepared to grant. . . . The occasion has fairly arisen for warning China of the consequences of making itself the tool of a designing neighbor in doing injury to British trade and rights, and also for recalling to the notice of the Tsung-li-Yamen the message conveyed to it by Lord Salisbury in the summer of 1898. Sir Claude MacDonald was then instructed 'to inform the Chinese Government that Her Majesty's Government will support them in resisting any power which commits an act of aggression on China on account of China having granted permission to make or support any railway or public work to a British subject.'"

The London *Speaker* admits that such railroad concessions sometimes are abused. It says:

"But the Russian contention is that control of the earnings implies control of the line, and that the appointment of an English engineer and accountant will make the control effective. The practise of building railways entirely out of the proceeds of a mortgage on their prospective value, familiar in the United States, is perhaps still a little strange to European financiers. No doubt

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in America it has frequently resulted in foreclosure and sale: and it must be difficult for the officials of a bureaucratic country to realize that ownership by British investors does not necessarily imply control by the British Government. The fact that the British Government followed British investors into Egypt and stayed there is quite enough for Continental observers; the fact that the French Government went with it and withdrew is ignored. So is the circumstance that Egypt is on the road to India, and Manchuria to nowhere."

The Morning Advertiser thinks there is not much to exult over. It says:

"We may rest assured that we have not even now heard the last of their comments upon the stipulations of the contract made with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and that in some form or other obstacles will from time to time be thrown in the way of the complete execution of the plans. It is not in the nature of things that Russia should tamely acquiesce in the construction by British capital and engineering skill of a railway which is to traverse territory on which she has, to all intents and purposes, made good her hold."

Most British papers agree in saying that British threats have produced the desired effect, especially the warlike and menacing attitude of the people and press in England. There are, however, some notable exceptions, papers which say that it is not wise to taunt a country like Russia. *The Daily Graphic* remarks:

"There would be nothing more to say about the happily settled New-chwang dispute were it not that some newspapers, which ought to know better, are already trying to make out that besides being a great triumph for British diplomacy, it is a humiliation for Russia. 'Russia backs down in China'; 'Russia gives way to England.' These and similar lines were placarded by certain evening newspapers all over London to the confusion of every decent person who believes in the dignity of the English press and its general superiority over its foreign rivals. Exultation of this kind is not only vulgar, it is also stupid. In social intercourse such a breach of good manners would nowhere be tolerated. Why should it be allowed in the journalistic treatment of political questions? It is stupid because, in the first place, the Yellow authors of this sort of swagger always incur the risk of afterward finding that there is not much to crow over, and, in the second place, it causes pain and irritation which is not unlikely to show itself in fresh difficulties."

Russia's protest was very mild; it was only verbal—from the Russian agent to the Tsung-li-Yamen; it was not confirmed in writing, and was not likely to be so confirmed. All this was admitted officially in the British House of Commons, hence *The Daily Chronicle* believes that too much importance is attached to the matter. It says:

"The papers translated this into the flaming announcement, 'Russia Backs Down!' a sentiment neither accurate in itself nor calculated to abet the amity of nations. The truth is that we do not know either what Russia did at first, or what she has done since, and our ignorance is precisely what the Foreign Office desires. Meanwhile, the Government's original and incredible blunder remains unexplained, and we suppose inexplicable—the blunder, namely, of permitting its name and authority to be announced first in a paid advertisement of a loan prospectus, and of having failed to confer with Russia beforehand upon a line of action which, as every child in Eastern affairs would know, ran counter to her previous plans and the engagements she had forced from China."

As a matter of fact, the Russians profess to attach little importance to the "temper of the British people" or the "tone of the British press." The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, expresses itself to the following effect:

The British Government has given up the hope of regaining that monopoly of influence it once held in the far East, and it is now conceded even in Parliament that other nations have a right to do good business. Great Britain will endeavor to act in full accord with Russia. We do not entertain much confidence in the sincerity of the declarations of British statesmen, but in this case it is to their advantage to act loyally. Chamberlain, Ashmead-Bartlett, and consorts have not yet taken root so much that sensible Englishmen fail to see that opposition to Russia would be fatal.

Certainly Russia has established her authority quite as firmly in Manchuria as Great Britain has established hers in her Indian vassal states. The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, says:

"Manchuria, the ancient home of the present rulers of China, is practically a Russian province. At every important point Russian garrisons are found, and small Cossack detachments are quartered in the villages. All along the Great Wall Russian battalions are stationed, and Russian engineers convert the roads into highways for the use of an army. The Cossacks everywhere display a curious little banner: A three-cornered flag in the Russian colors, with a green dragon in the center. This is done to hide from the natives that they have really changed their masters."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DESECRATION OF THE MAHDI'S TOMB.

THAT the British troops in the Sudan plundered wholesale at Omdurman is not likely. A German eye-witness remarks "there was nothing to steal." The charge of shooting helpless natives of both sexes for the purpose of reducing their number can not be substantiated. The destruction of the Mahdi's tomb and the burning of his body, however, have made quite a stir. The matter has been mentioned in the British Parliament, and Mr. Redmond gave notice that he would oppose the grant of $150,000 to Lord Kitchener. The facts, according to the London *Daily News*, are as follows:

A few days after the majority of the troops and the war correspondents had been sent off, the tomb was opened, in the presence of Lord Kitchener, by Major Gordon and a squad of native troops. The body was well preserved, the face had the appearance of life. The body was sent on board a gunboat, where it was burned, and the ashes thrown into the Nile. Major Gordon preserved the head, however, to present it to the Royal College of Surgeons. The tomb was then destroyed with guncotton. The excuses offered by the British authorities are: (1.) That the tomb was already damaged during the battle; (2.) that many Mohammedans did not believe the Mahdi buried, but thought he went to heaven bodily; (3.) the Khalifa preached pilgrimage to the Mahdi's tomb; it became a kind of Mecca, and strengthened Moslem fanaticism and superstition.

The majority of British papers accept these reasons as sufficient. *The Standard*, London, says:

"Every one will admit the force of the inducement. No doubt the fanatical Arabs are not susceptible to the considerations which would affect the Western intelligence. The fact that we are masters of the soil in which the Mahdi was entombed might, according to European ways of thought, refute once for all pretensions which were based on an arrogant assertion of a divine mission and invincible power. But if the spot became a center of Moslem pilgrimage, it might, in spite of logic—keep the flame of fanaticism alive. To dishonor the dead chief was therefore regarded as the only absolutely decisive mode of destroying the baneful *prestige* of his cause."

The Globe says:

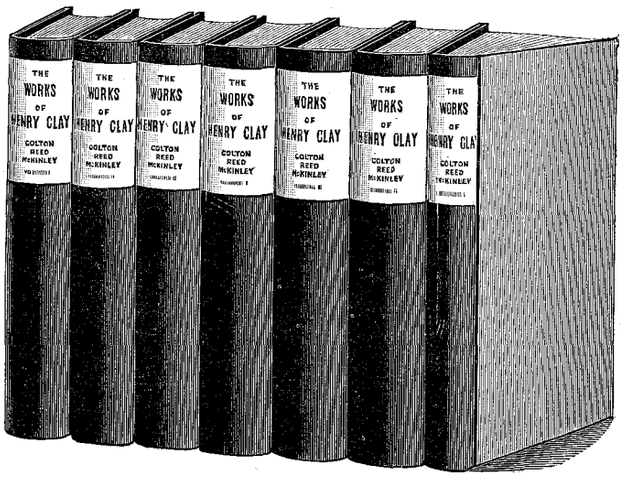
"It is natural, of course, that Mr. W. Redmond should plunge into hysterics over what he calls 'the outrageous desecration of the Mahdi's tomb.' If our memory may be trusted, a favorite shout among disloyal Irishmen was at one time, 'Hurrah for the Mahdi!' and that, too, after Gordon's death. But it is a matter for surprise that some of our morning contemporaries should affect to disapprove of so necessary an act."

Most Continental papers merely record the facts as reported in the English press. "Comment is hardly necessary," says the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*. "What we would like to know," remarks the *Echo*, Berlin, "is what the English papers would have said if any but British officers had thought such a measure necessary."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Only 84 Sets Left

WHEN THESE ARE GONE WE CAN NOT SUPPLY ANOTHER SET AT ANY PRICE. ONLY 250 SETS OF THIS RARE WORK WERE EVER PUBLISHED

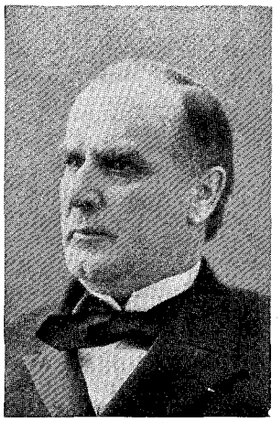


Since we offered a few sets of this important work to "Digest" readers orders have been received from

VICE-PRES. GARRET A. HOBART
U. S. SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE
U. S. SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE
JUDGE CHARLES T. SAXTON
CONGRESSMAN SERENO E. PAYNE
CONGRESSMAN STANYARNE WILSON
and other eminent Statesmen, Judges, Lawyers, Physicians, etc.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF HENRY CLAY

COMPRISING HIS LIFE, CORRESPONDENCE, AND SPEECHES



We secured from the binder the entire remainder of this rare edition, only 250 sets of which were ever published, and we offer them as a special franchise to readers of "The Literary Digest." They have not been offered in any other periodical. Only 84 sets are now left, and we advise all who wish to secure one to do so now.

EDITED BY CALVIN COLTON, LL.D.

Including a valuable HISTORY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION— 1812 to 1896.

By WILLIAM McKINLEY
President of the United States.

Including an Introduction and BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY, prepared for this work by

Hon. THOMAS B. REED
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Illustrated with 42 Portraits. Complete Indexes.

HENRY CLAY—THE ORATOR, THE PATRIOT, THE CHRISTIAN STATESMEN

Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, June 30, 1852. "No man was ever blessed by his Creator with faculties of a higher order of excellence than those given to Mr. Clay. His great intellectual faculties grasped all the subjects of jurisprudence and politics with a facility amounting almost to intuition."

General Lewis Cass, U. S. Senator from Michigan, June 30, 1852. "He was an illustration, and a noble one too, of the glorious equality of our institutions, which freely offer all their rewards to all who justly seek them, for he was the architect of his own fortune, having made his way in life by self-exertion. He possessed that intellectual superiority which overcomes surrounding obstacles . . . He exercised a powerful influence within the sphere of his action, through the whole country. His name and fame will shed luster upon his country, and will be proudly cherished in the hearts of his countrymen for long ages to come."

Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senator from Virginia, June 30, 1852. "This land is full of the monuments of his genius. His memory is as imperishable as American history itself, for he was one of those who made it."

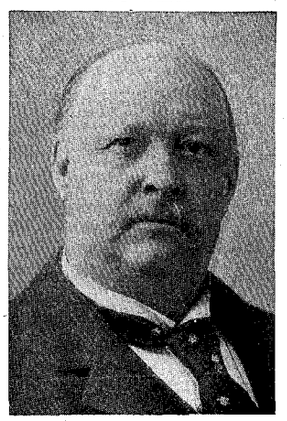
Hon. Walter Brooke, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, June 30, 1852. "No better specimen of the true American character can be found in our history than that of Mr. Clay."

Hon. James Cooper, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, June 30, 1852. "The career of Henry Clay was a wonderful one. And what an illustration of the excellence of our institutions would a retrospect of his life afford! Born in an humble station, without any of the adventitious aids of fortune by which the obstructions on the road to fame are smoothed, he rose not only to the most exalted eminence of position, but likewise to the highest place in the affections of his countrymen."

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. Representative from Kentucky, June 30, 1852. "The life of Mr. Clay is a striking example of the abiding fame which surely awaits the direct and candid statesmen. The entire absence of equivocation or disguise in all his acts was his master-key to the popular heart."

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, U. S. Representative, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1852. "No man in our nation had the art so to identify himself with public measures of the most momentous character, and to maintain, at the same time, almost universal affection, like that great statesman."

Hon. James Brooks, U. S. Representative, New York City, June 30, 1852. "'I had rather be right than be President' was Mr. Clay's sublime reply when pressed to refrain from some measure that would mar his popularity. These lofty words were a clew to his whole character—the secret of his hold upon the heads as well as the hearts of the American people—nay, the key to his immortality."



Seven Volumes (each 6¼ x 9⅝ inches), Bound in Dark Cloth, Gilt Top, Uncut Edges

TERMS TO "DIGEST" READERS

WE can supply only 84 sets, and they will go to those whose orders are first received. The price is $19 for the set. Only $3 need be sent with order. The balance may be paid in payments of $1 per month for 16 months. We prepay carriage, and guarantee satisfaction. Sign and send us the coupon opposite.

HENRY CLAY ORDER COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 30 Lafayette Place, New York

Enclosed find Three Dollars, for which please send me, to the following address, one set of "The Works of Henry Clay," seven volumes, price $19. I agree to pay the balance in sixteen monthly payments of $1 each.

Name.....
P. O.....
State..... *Date*.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Lyon sends from Hiogo, Japan, a copy of a statement of the superintendent of customs of the port, to the effect that the imports and exports together for the year 1898 were valued at 198,253,000 yen ($99,126,000), against 162,149,000 yen ($81,074,500) in 1897. The imports represented 138,133,000 yen ($69,066,500) in 1898 and 110,741,000 yen ($55,370,500) in 1897. The exports for the two years were 60,119,000 yen ($30,059,500) and 51,408,000 yen ($25,704,000), respectively. Mr. Lyon also transmits a clipping from the Kobé *Chronicle*, an English newspaper published at that port, stating that the commerce of Hiogo (Kobé) during the year 1898 was almost 7,000,000 yen ($3,500,000) in excess of that of Yokohama, thus making Hiogo the leading commercial port in Japan, altho the exports do not equal those of Yokohama.

Consul Jackson writes from La Rochelle that there have been several demands for American bicycles at this consulate. This should be of particular interest to those makers of cycles who have no agents at Paris. Wheels with chains which could sell for $40 to $50, and chainless that could be put on sale for $70 to $80, would doubtless find a good market here.

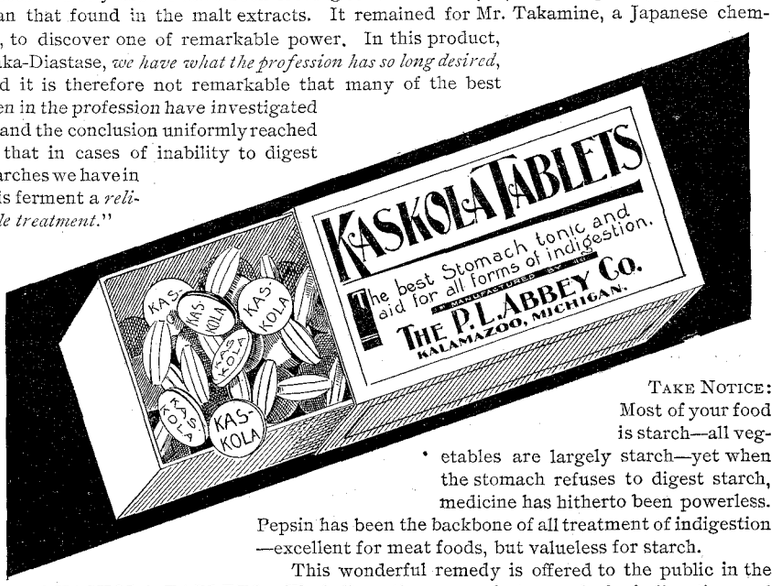
Consul Smith, of Moscow, writes that the city council of Moscow has made known that it will publish in Russian and foreign newspapers a statement, advising all contractors who are desirous of bidding for the construction of electric railroads in the city to make applications to the city council not later than the 12th of April. The sum of 750 roubles ($375) must accompany each application. The council will give all parties presenting applications the terms and conditions of the concessions, with all necessary drawings and statistics as to the working of the tramways in Moscow for the past five years, profits of the different localities, list of lines existing, and approximate prices for making out the estimates. For foreign bidders, there will be issued copies of the contracts printed in foreign languages, which will be sent on demand to all electrical companies. Copies will be sold to all applicants desiring particulars of the contract to be issued. The date of presenting the final tenders will be October 1, 1899.

Mr. Theodore Mertens, in charge of the United States consular agency at Valencia, Spain, writes: "The great demand for wheat in this country and the present low price of this article in the United States, offer a rare opportunity to our grain-exporting merchants to sell large quantities to Spain until her own crops are ready for market. A steamer cargo of 4,000 tons of red winter wheat has just arrived here from New York, which has proved *entirely satisfactory in quality*, and importers are willing to receive more during the winter or spring. The price seems to compare favorably with that of Russian wheat (the kind generally imported here when there is a demand for foreign wheat), altho American wheat pays 20 per cent. higher duties than grain from countries which have a commercial treaty with Spain. This is the first direct shipment from the United States to this port since the war."

A New Digestive Principle

The leading medical journals of the world have lately been devoting much space to a new element for curing indigestion. A fair specimen of the tone of the discussion is the following from the *Medical Times*, New York:

"In these days of progress it is gratifying to know that cases of amylaceous (*i.e.*, starchy) indigestion which have so frequently baffled us can now be treated with a reasonable hope of success. For years we have been looking for a diastase (*i.e.*, starch digester) more potent than that found in the malt extracts. It remained for Mr. Takamine, a Japanese chemist, to discover one of remarkable power. In this product, Taka-Diastase, *we have what the profession has so long desired*, and it is therefore not remarkable that many of the best men in the profession have investigated it, and the conclusion uniformly reached is that in cases of inability to digest starches we have in this ferment a *reliable treatment*."



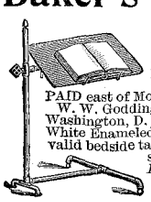
TAKE NOTICE: Most of your food is starch—all vegetables are largely starch—yet when the stomach refuses to digest starch, medicine has hitherto been powerless. Pepsin has been the backbone of all treatment of indigestion—excellent for meat foods, but valueless for starch.

This wonderful remedy is offered to the public in the form of KASKOLA TABLETS. We believe them a perfect remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia; they combine the meritorious elements of old treatments, with the new Japanese discovery.

N. B.—The price per box is 50 cents. We sell them under a positive guarantee that if Kaskola Tablets do not benefit we will cheerfully refund the user's purchase money. If any one doubts our guarantee, we will send them a box free, on condition that if no benefit is derived no payment need be made, if the unused tablets are returned; but if benefit is found, the price, 50 cents, shall be sent us within ten days.

THE P. L. ABBEY CO., - Kalamazoo, Mich.

Baker's Bedside Table.



Adjustable for serving meals or for reading, writing, etc. Does not touch the bed. IN FOUR STYLES: Black enameled, $4; white enameled, $4.50; nickel-plated, $6.50; antique copper-plated (very handsome), $7. FREIGHT PREPAID east of Mo. River and north of North Carolina. W. W. Godding, M.D., Supt. Government Hospital at Washington, D. C., writes: "Please ship us four dozen White Enameled Bedside Tables. They are the best invalid bedside tables we have found, and we have tried several kinds." *Interesting booklet free. Be sure to send for it.*

J. R. BAKER & SONS CO.,
35 Wayne St., Kendallville, Ind.

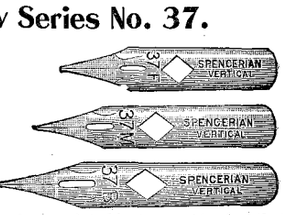
For a Nerve Tonic
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. HARLOW, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

Spencerian Pens

New Series No. 37.

See That Hole?



That is for inserting a pointed instrument to eject the pen from the holder, and to prevent the ink from flowing back on the pen and soiling the fingers.

Samples on receipt of return postage. **Ask for Vertical No. 37.**

Spencerian Pen Company
450 Broome Street, New York.

MANY FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE BY AMERICAN INVESTORS IN

Rubber Plantations

Local residence is not necessary. For particulars apply to....

Emmens, Strong & Co.
1 Broadway, New York City

LARKIN SOAPS

AND PREMIUMS.--FACTORY TO FAMILY

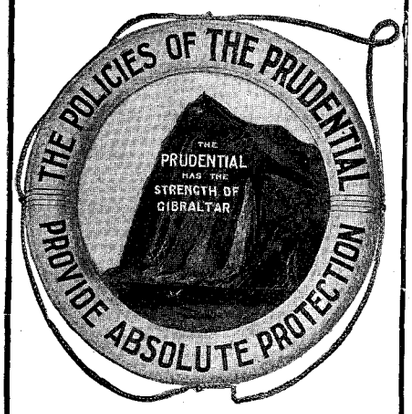
Send for a beautiful booklet free. It tells how to obtain, free, the famous Larkin premiums worth $10.00 each.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Larkin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN LITERARY DIGEST, MARCH 25TH.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Prudential



As a Life Preserver.

Life Insurance fills a definite, distinct mission. It is a fact that men live longer when they are insured — when they are relieved of the load of anxiety and worry which afflicts the thoughtful man who has failed to protect his family against want and dependence in the future.

Write for full information.

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

PURE WATER
PURE WATER IS THE GIFT OF GOD TO THE LIFE HE HAS CREATED
IMPURE WATER IS THE CAUSE OF MORE THAN HALF THE DISEASES AND DEATHS

RALSTON STILL

A delight to every woman's heart. Supplies the table with an abundance of sparkling pure water, sterilized and aerated by a new process, and absolutely free from all germs of disease, poisonous gases, and old-age matter. Purifies the most infected water without trouble or expense by utilizing the waste heat of the kitchen range. No larger than a tea-kettle, and as easily cleaned. New 1899 Model with all latest improvements, plated finish, etc., only $10. Guaranteed the best in the world—best in workmanship and construction, easiest to operate, and with the largest capacity per hour. If found otherwise may be returned at our expense.

Officially Adopted by the Ralston Health Club
Highest Award and Gold Medal at Omaha Exposition
Extensively Used by the U. S. Government
Over 1,000 Testimonials from Satisfied Purchasers

Unscrupulous imitators of the RALSTON STILL, claiming double capacity, adoption by the Government, etc., and who are seeking to deceive the public by a pretended $1,000 challenge, will bear investigation. Send for booklet "I," list of dealers, and other interesting printed matter.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO., 54 Maiden Lane, New York

Current Events.

Monday, March 27.

—General Otis cables that General McArthur's division has **captured the town of Maliloa** in the Philippines.

—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, in a message to the legislature, recommends the appointment of a joint legislative commission to investigate the **taxation of public franchises held by corporations.**

—The American **Telephone and Telegraph Company** increases its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $75,000,000.

—The Great Northern Railroad Company of Great Britain orders twenty **locomotives from an American company.**

—The **Anglo-French Convention,** with reference to Africa, is presented in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Tuesday, March 28.

The American advance in Luzon continues; the **Filipinos burn the town of Bulacan.**

—An independent **postal service is established for Cuba,** military post-offices being discontinued.

—The Missouri House of Representatives passes a bill classing **slot machines** as "gambling devices."

—In response to German representations regarding Samoa, the Washington Government declares its intention **to uphold the Berlin treaty.**

Wednesday, March 29.

—Advises from Apia, Samoa, declare that American and English war-ships, on March 15, **bombarded the forces and towns of Mataafa.**

—Ex-Senator **George Gray, of Delaware,** is appointed United States Judge for the Third Circuit.

—General **Eagan testifies** before the Army Beef Court of Inquiry.

—The Spanish Government establishes a credit for the payment, on April 1, of the **interest on the Cuban debt.**

Thursday, March 30.

—General **McArthur captures Malolos,** the seat of the Filipino insurgent government.

—Conferences on the **Samoan situation** between the President, Secretary of State, and the representatives of England and Germany, are held in Washington.

Friday, March 31.

—It is announced that the American, British, and German governments have practically agreed on the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall have extreme authority to **adjust difficulties in Samoa.**

—General McArthur's division **occupies the town of Malolos.**

—The British steamer *Stella*, Southampton to Guernsey, is **wrecked in the British Channel,** and seventy lives are lost.

—German troops are landed at I-Chau, and an increase of **German territory in China** is expected.

—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out to guard against a **threatened Carlist uprising.**

Saturday, April 1.

—Ex-President Harrison and Ex-Secretary Tracy are appointed **counsel for Venezuela** before the international arbitration court to meet in Paris on May 25.

Direct from the Factory

Office Desk

$19.85 buys this "Macey" desk No. 10-H, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best roll-top desk ever sold at the price. PATENT APPLIED FOR

MADE of selected oak. Has closed back, quartered oak front, 22 pigeonholes, 9 file boxes, 5 large drawers, 2 small drawers, 2 stamp drawers, 2 pen racks, 2 paper racks, 2 arm rests, ball-bearing casters, front base mould and **8 complete letter files,** dust-proof, and under lock and key. This desk has a good polish finish, and from a dealer will cost $28 to $35. Catalogue No. 2.

We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and North of South Carolina. (Points below on an equal basis.)

Write for our complete Catalogue.

THE FRED MACEY CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Makers of Office and Library Furniture

Direct from the Factory

THE pen is said to be mightier than the sword but how mightily useless it is without the aid of ink.

The mightiness of both pen and user is mightily increased by using **good** ink.

There is none better than

Carter's Ink.

Sixteen different **kinds** to choose from, only one **quality** of each kind, **THE BEST.**

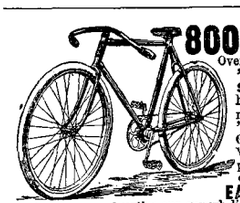
"CUSHING" IN A NUTSHELL.

This is the handiest book of Parliamentary law ever made.

Added to the book are a Model Constitution and set of By-Laws, so drafted that they may be modified to suit any character of organization. Size, 4¾ x 2½ inches. Bound in flexible cloth, **25 cts.**; Russia leather, **35 cts.,** postpaid.

Send for our free descriptive catalogue of new and popular books on Electricity, Mechanics, Educational Self-Helps, etc.

THE CHISWICK PUBLISHING COMPANY,
P. O. Box 119. 23 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.



8000 BICYCLES

Overstock: Must be closed out. '98 MODELS **$9** to **$16.** **Shopworn** and second hand wheels, good as new, **$3** to **$10.** NEW '99 MODELS **$11** to **$30.** Great factory clearing sale. We ship to anyone on approval and trial without a cent in advance.

EARN A BICYCLE

by helping us advertise our superb line of '99 models. We give one Rider Agent in each town **FREE USE** of sample wheel to introduce them. *Write at once for our special offer.*

J. M. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

There is but one good make of lamp-chimneys — Macbeth — and your dealer knows it.

You want the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

THE PATHFINDER is the only newspaper big enough to be little. It is the **first** and **only paper** presenting every week all the history-making news of the world, intelligently digested and logically classified, for busy readers. It is unbiased, clean, bright, comprehensive. It is a time-saver, not a time-waster. It is the antithesis of the daily. It is the newspaper for your home. Send us **25 cents** and we will send you **The Pathfinder** 13 weeks on probation. Address,

THE PATHFINDER, Pathfinder, D. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—A new agreement as to wages and hours is signed by the telegraphers and officials of the **Union Pacific system.**
—It is reported from Juneau, Alaska, that sixteen Kentucky prospectors have been **murdered and robbed by Indians.**
—The spring session of the **Mexican congress is opened** by President Diaz at Mexico City.
—The **Cuban Military Assembly** decides to postpone dissolution.
—A Parisian is shot and killed by a man who **mistook him for President Loubet.**

Sunday, April 2.

—**Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter** dies in Boston.
—A serious **conflict between Turkish and Bulgarian guards** occurs on the Bulgarian frontier.
—It is reported that the British and Italian governments have reached an agreement by which **Italian occupation of San-Mun Bay, China,** will take place April 25.
—**General Gomez,** in a letter to his wife, gives his version of his differences with the Cuban military assembly.

Irritable Stomachs

make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

Somatose

Somatose is a *Perfect Food, Tonic* and *Restorative.* It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for *invalids* and *dyspeptics* and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Pamphlets mailed by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 40 Stone St., New York City, selling agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

Catarrh...

and the allied diseases gout, rheumatism and kidney troubles, are all largely due to retention of uric acid in the system. Hence the value of a uric acid solvent and diuretic remedy which regulates and stimulates the action of the kidneys.

Tartarlithine...

is largely prescribed by physicians for these complaints.

MR. F. J. MORRIS, New York City, writes: I am now 55 years old, and have had catarrh since I was a child. I was also affected with rheumatic trouble. I knew enough of my case to believe that my catarrh was connected with the rheumatic condition, and as your Tartarlithine was stated to be a specific for rheumatism I concluded to try it. After using one bottle my bronchial cough left me entirely, and the catarrhal secretion was considerably less. After the second bottle I find that I am entirely free from catarrh.

Regular package $1.00.
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, . . . New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for *free* catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Box L, Rochester, N. Y.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS
Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

IN your experience with White Lead have you ever been troubled with cracked, pulled or alligatored surfaces, or have you ever heard of such trouble in the use of White Lead?

Never; and these conditions were never known until the introduction of zinc white, "combination lead," and ready-mixed paints, the two last composed largely of zinc, barytes, whiting, etc., very little lead, if any.

—Mr. E. P. Edwards, in "Painters' Magazine."
Mr. Edwards is the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Edwards & King, Painters and Decorators, Elizabeth, N. J.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of colors forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 363.

1. B—R 3 / K—Q 4	Kt (K 2)—B 3 ch / K—B 3 / 2. ..... / K—K 3 / 2. ..... / K—B 5	Q—Q B 8, mate / 3. ..... / Q—K 8, mate / 3. ..... / Kt—Q 2, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 6	Kt (K4)-B3dis.ch / K—Q 7 / 2. ..... / K—B 5	B—B sq, mate / 3. ..... / Q—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt 4	Kt (K4) B 3, ch / K x R	Kt—B 5, mate / 3. .....
1. ..... / Kt—R 5	Kt—Q 6, ch / K—Q 4 (must)	Kt—B 4, mate / 3. .....

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; J. Reed, Pittsburg; J. Dejung, Jr., Rhinelander, Wis.; M. Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va.

Comments: "Rather difficult, and a good problem"—M. W. H.; "It took a long search to find the clew to the maze"—I. W. B.; "A very skilful composition"—C. R. O.; "The right track not easily found"—C. F. P.; "A splendid problem, amply repaying study"—F. H. J.; "Remarkable on account of Black K's apparent freedom"—R. M. C.; "Hard enough"—J. G. L.; "Hard to catch and harder to hold"—A. K.

Several of our experts were caught by B—Q 6; the reply to which is Kt—R 5.

No. 364.

Key-move, K—K sq.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., C. R. O., C. F. P., F. H. J., R. M. C., J. G. L., W. W. S., A. K., T. M. M., W. W., J. R., J. D., M. S.; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; L. Waterman,

Check that Cough with BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown & Son on every box.

MANY LETTERS

are received daily from all parts of the country highly endorsing the perfect cereal food—

WHEATLET

We append one:

"After a thorough test in my own family, I can hold up my hand and say on my soul that **Wheatlet** is the **best cereal food in the World,** and I feed my five children on it.
E. C. HAZARD,
Pres. Food Mfrs. Ass'n. N. Y.,

Your grocer keeps it, if not send us his name and your order; we will see that you are supplied.

Made only by the
FRANKLIN MILLS CO.,
Lockport, N. Y.

Collar Button Insurance

GIVEN WITH EVERY

KREMENTZ

One-Piece Collar Button

Made of One Piece of Metal Without Seam or Joint.....

You get a new one without charge in case of accident of any kind. Best for **Ladies' Shirt-Waists** and **Children's Dresses. The Story of a Collar Button** gives all particulars. Postal us for it. All jewelers sell **Krementz** buttons.

KREMENTZ & CO., 51 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

SELECT... TOURS...

PLEASANT, SELECT, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MODES OF TRAVEL
16th SEASON **Central Europe** JUNE 29
FROM IRELAND TO ITALY
Address, MRS. M. A. CROSLEY,
502 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tilton, N. H.; J. R. Hile, West Superior, Wis.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; J. F., Port Perry, Can.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. P. Read, Le Mars, Ia.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Prof. E. G. Royce, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; W. K. Sawyer, Brandon, Vt.; Dr. G. W. Smith-Vaniz, Canton, Miss.; A. Kremer, Alexandria, Neb.; Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Neb.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; L. J. Jones, Franklin, Ky.; J. T. Graves, Chicago; W. H. Philbin, Archibald, Pa.; Allan and Murray Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. W. E. Putnam, Whiting, Ind.; C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; J. C. Y., Upper Montclair, N. J.; J. E. Thrift, Madison C. H., Va.; Sinbad, Auburndale, Mass.; the Rev. A. J. Lee, Lake Mills, Ia.; I. W. Sabin, Schaller, Ia.

Comments: "A very nice trick, but not hard to detect"—M. W. H.; "An admirable piece of self-admiration"—I. W. B.; "An old idea neatly illustrated"—C. F. P.; Very easy, but very beautiful"—F. H. J.; "Easy enough"—J. G. L.; "Not a thoroughbred Pulitzer"—A. K.; "Pulitzer generously takes the poorest piece in the dish"—F. S. F.; "Easy but perfect"—J. S. S.; "Mr. P. shows a delightful modesty."—L. W.; "Should be Black to move and White to mate in one"—J. R. H.; "Very simple and obvious"—G. P.

Prof. C. D. S. got 362.

CONCERNING 365.

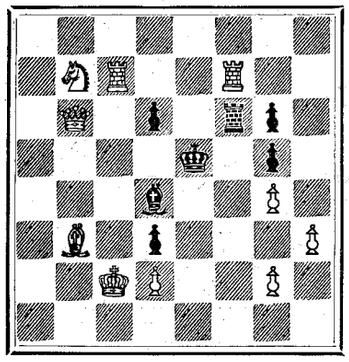
This problem is unsound as published, and the Editor can not fix it until he hears from A Knight.

Problem 369.

BY THE LATE V. ARIANO.

From The British Chess Magazine.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

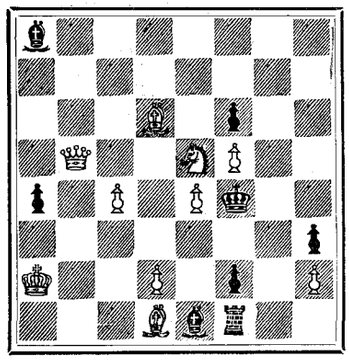
White mates in two moves.

Problem 370.

BY MAX FEIGL AND O. NEMO.

Second Prize *Hannover'schen Courier* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The first-prize in this tourney is No. 346. It is somewhat remarkable that Ottmar Nemo assisted in composing both first and second prize-winners.

How to Learn Chess.

LESSON II.

Several letters have been received asking for information concerning abbreviations, signs, and words used in Chess-notation. Some of these letters come from foreigners who are familiar with the notation used in Germany and France, which differs from that used in England and the United States. The abbreviations are: K for King; Q for Queen; B for Bishop; Kt for Knight; R for Rook or Castle; P for Pawn; ch for check; dbl. ch. for double check; dis. ch for discovered ch.; *e. p.* for *en passant* (in passing). The signs are: —, "moves to" or "to"; ×, "captures" or "takes"; o-o, "castles"; +, sometimes used for ch. Signs of interrogation or exclamation, often seen in published games, have nothing to do with the notation; they are used to call attention to moves as being good, or of a questionable character. Take the first moves of a game and interpret them according to instruction given above.

1. P—K 4	P—K 4	White moves the K P to K's 4th square. Black makes the same move.
2. Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	White moves his K Kt to K B 3. The reason that K B 3 is indicated is that he can move his Q Kt to B 3, therefore, Kt—K B 3 shows that it is the K Kt that is moved. Black moves Q Kt to B 3.
3. B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	White moves his K B to Q Kt 5. There is no necessity so to indicate this move, as he can not move his Q B, and his K B can not go to K Kt 5. Black plays K Kt—B 3.
4. P—Q 4	Kt x K P	White moves his Q P to Q's 4th square. Black Knight takes White's K P. It is necessary to indicate the P, because the Black Kt on Q B 3 could take White's Q P.

This is sufficient to show you how to read a game. In giving the solution of problems, we save space, by presenting the moves in the form of a fraction. White's moves are indicated by the numerator, Black's by the denominator. Take problem 356:

$$1.\ \frac{\text{B—K 6}}{\text{Q x B}} \qquad 2.\ \frac{\text{P(Kt), mate}}{\qquad}$$

This reads: 1. White B to K 6, Black Q takes B; 2. White P to K 8 becoming a Kt, checkmate. As this is a good illustration of what we mean by check and checkmate, let us look at it again: When the White P becomes a Kt (and a P promoted to the 8th square can become any piece except a K and P), the Black K is threatened by the White B on B 8, and also by the newly made Kt; this is a double check, *i.e.*, check by two pieces at the same time. If it were check by only the B, the Black Q could interpose on K 2, or, if only by the Kt, the Black Q could capture the Kt. There is only one way to get out of "double check," and that is to move the K. But, in this instance, the Black K can not move out of "double check," for every square to which he can go is covered by a White piece; hence, he is checkmated.

Let us return to the scheme projected in our first lesson: In paragraph 4, we advised you to make yourself familiar with the fact that K and Q against K will always win, and that checkmate can be forced in few moves.

5. Place a B on K B sq. and the other B on Q B sq. You will observe that White's K B is on a white square, and the Q B on a black square. Each of these move on the diagonal, and therefore can never get off the color on which they originally stood. The White K B will always be on a White square, and the Q B, on a Black square. The Bishop moves on a diagonal any number of squares.

6. Put a White Kt on K R sq. From this square the Kt has only two squares at his disposal: K B 2 and K Kt 3. Put the Kt on Kt sq, and you give him one more square, for he can now move to K 2, K B 3, K R 3. Put the Kt on B sq, and you add another square, he can go to Q 2, K 3, K t3, R 2. If, however, you place him on B 2, you increase his scope; by two squares, as he now reaches K R sq, K R 3, K Kt 4, K 4, Q 3, and Q sq. But if you place him out in the board, say on K 4, he has eight squares to which he can go: K B 6, Q 6, K Kt 5, Q B 5, K Kt 3, Q B 3, Q 2, K B2. The Kt can jump over a piece, and is the only piece that has this privilege. You must make yourself familiar with the Kt move, which is very singular and very powerful.

Janowsky and Showalter.

There two masters are playing another match of seven games up for $250 a side, and $100 offered by the Brooklyn Chess-Club. At the time of going to press the score stands: Janowski, 1; Showalter, 2; Draws, 1.

Go to California

Go to California via "Sunset Limited," the fastest and finest long distance train in the world. Our patrons of past seasons will doubtless be pleased to know that this unexcelled train-service is operated between New Orleans and San Francisco again this year, thus affording an escape from the rigors of our wintry blasts via a semi-tropical route to the land that knows no winter. Direct connections for Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, and around-the-world. For further particulars apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, New York.

It would give us pleasure to send to such readers of this paper as are interested, a pamphlet showing the strength-saving value of ball bearings in typewriters.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO.,
316 Broadway, New York.

5 Practical Educators

Correct Pronunciation of Difficult Words
Dictionary of Latin Quotations
Pronouncing Dictionary of Mythology and Antiquities
Pocket Classical Dictionary
Dictionary of English Synonyms

Above 5 books (size 5¼x3½ inches, bound in flexible cloth, 25 cents each) Russia indexed, 50 cents each. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or purchase price refunded.

THE CHISWICK PUB. CO.
P. O. Box 119 21 & 23 Duane St., New York.

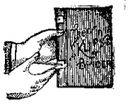
DON'T LOSE THE POINT

of your pencil. Carry it in the **Improved Washburne Patent Pencil Holder.** Fastens to pocket or lapel of vest. Grips firmly but don't tear the fabric. Eyeglass Holder, with swivel hook, equally handy. By mail, 10c. each. *Catalogue of these and other novelties made with the Washburne Fasteners free for the asking.*

AMERICAN RING CO., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

AIR BRUSH FOR ART WORK

We are making and selling the best Art Tool in use. Applies color by jet of air, enabling the artist to do better work and save time. No studio complete without it. Circulars free.
Address AIR BRUSH MFG. CO. 39 Nassau St., Rockford, Ill., U. S. A.



BY THE WAY

Have you used the KLIP? H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

AUTHORS Your stories, novels or other literary work will be honestly and skilfully Revised, Corrected, or Criticised by EDITORIAL BUREAU. Send for circular V, 76 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SECCOTINE STICKS EVERYTHING! NEVER LETS GO!
Sold by druggists, department stores, etc. or send stamps, 15 cts., for sample tube to
U. S. Agent, 1015 Wool Exchange, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LAST MONTH OF THIS SPECIAL OFFER

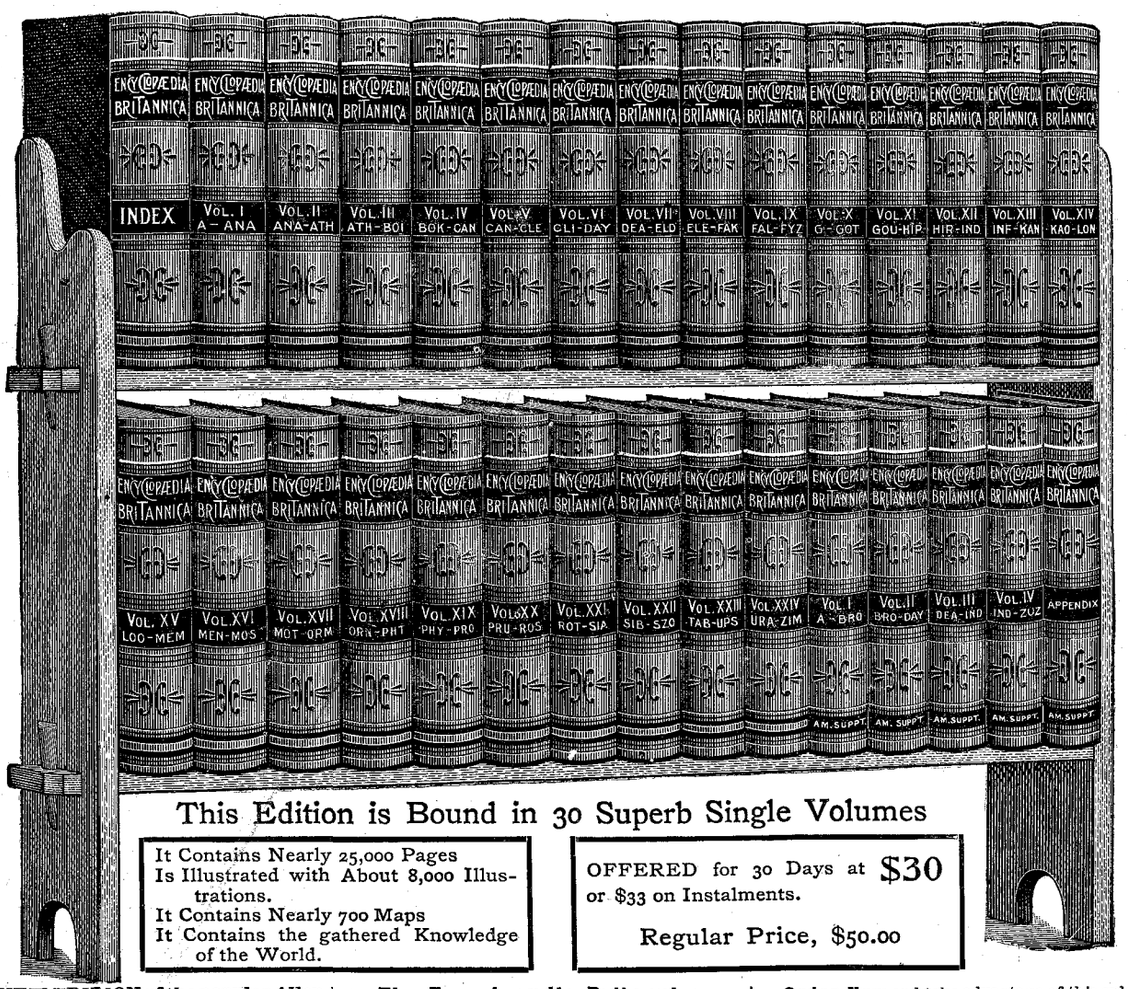
PRICE WILL POSITIVELY BE ADVANCED IN 30 DAYS

A MILLION-DOLLAR LIBRARY FOR $30

A LIBRARY that **cost over $1,500,000** to prepare.
A LIBRARY so complete that it covers the entire range of human knowledge.
A LIBRARY so reliable that it has become the standard of all English-speaking countries of the world.
A LIBRARY so compact that it places readily before you complete knowledge of every subject.

Entire Set delivered on payment of only $1.00
Balance payable in Sixteen Monthly Payments of $2 each.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA



This Edition is Bound in 30 Superb Single Volumes

It Contains Nearly 25,000 Pages
Is Illustrated with About 8,000 Illustrations.
It Contains Nearly 700 Maps
It Contains the gathered Knowledge of the World.

OFFERED for 30 Days at $30
or $33 on Instalments.

Regular Price, $50.00

This NEW EDITION of the popular Allen Reprint of this famous work is supplied with a

New Complete Appendix Volume

in addition to our exhaustive American Supplement. This Appendix Volume takes every important title in the work and gives all the knowledge that is new or recent concerning it, bringing information **Down to Date.**

It contains also 52 New Maps

including the new Government Map of Klondike, Hawaii, Cuba. Thus, with our Supplemental volumes, the Britannica becomes the *latest* as well as the *greatest*.

Absolutely Complete. This edition will contain every one of the 8,000 illustrations, 700 maps, and 25,000 articles found in the original, and while at less than one-third the price, it will be *essentially equal to the original edition.*

The Encyclopædia Britannica

is the standard of all English-speaking countries of the world.

GREATEST GENERAL HISTORY.
GREATEST SCIENTIFIC WORK.
GREATEST THEOLOGICAL WORK.
GREATEST BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.
GREATEST ART WORK.
GREATEST GEOGRAPHICAL WORK.

Every article upon these and every other subject is treated exhaustively by the greatest known specialists, hence, every article is the best, most reliable, and satisfactory that the whole world can furnish.

To Canadian Readers. This edition will not be affected by the Copyright law, but *can be legally sent into Canada.*

No Risk. The set may be returned to us at any time within ten days, if not satisfactory, and the money will be returned.

Order Now and take advantage of this splendid chance to secure this unrivaled fund of universal knowledge before the advance in price.

Sign this application or write for further particulars

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., 150 Fifth Ave., New York

Gentlemen: I desire to take advantage of your special offer on the Encyclopædia Britannica to readers of THE DIGEST, *and inclose $1.00 as initial payment. Send full particulars and, if found satisfactory, I will order the set, paying for it in monthly payments of $2.00; otherwise the money to be returned to me.*

....

....

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Leader of Them All"

WE are always at war, always fighting disease. We easily conquer when our blood is pure and rich. If impure and thin, then disease masters us. We are forced to yield, often to long and dangerous sickness. The best advice we can give is that you follow good leadership, trust to long and successful experience.

Experiences from the Field.

"I had a terrible disease on my skin for 12 years, my body being covered with scales. I suffered terribly. I spent hundreds and hundreds of dollars, but grew worse all the time. Finally I got so bad I could not sit up. I then thought I would try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took twelve bottles of it in all. Now I am perfectly well and my skin disease has all disappeared. I feel like a new person."—Mrs. I. E. COOPER, Sanborn, Iowa, Nov. 2, 1898.

"Five doctors gave me up to die. They tried it in turn for about three years. As they could do nothing for me, I thought I would try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and t completely cured me. I write this letter to tell you that the five doctors who attended me are all dead, but I am alive and well. I believe I owe my life to Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—M. B. EGGLESTON, Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1898.

"Your Sarsaparilla has been a regular family physician for me for the past six years. I have found it to be a remarkable remedy in cases of kidney trouble and female weakness."—C. P. WILKINSON, Lodore, Va., Jan. 13, 1899.

"I have used your Sarsaparilla for many years in my family and always with satisfactory results."—FRED W. WILLIAMSON, Stillwater, N.Y., Sept. 31, 1898.

"I am very confident that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my son from consumption, and I am only too glad to add my testimony to its virtues."—JOHN J. COVELL, Morrisville, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1899.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

is no untried soldier. It has been tested in all climates and under all conditions. It has always led, and today it is far ahead of all other family medicines in its power to make the blood pure and rich. It

Has Seen Fifty Years of Active Service.

You can afford to trust such a medicine, can't you? Millions more bottles of it have been sold than of any other Sarsaparilla. In age and in cures it is "The Leader of Them All."

"Ayer's" Pills aid the action of "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla. Notice that word "Ayer's." For over half a century it has been a household word. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla, $1.00 a bottle. Ayer's Pills, 25 cents a box. All druggists.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED